The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVI. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1843. No. 2018.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, *and* Mr. Wm Ball, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. T. M. Sloman, *Bathurst;* Mr. Lavon Wynn, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larkmore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. Fincham, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* Mr. John Grey, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* Mr. Davison, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Pierce Heguarty, *Musclebrook and Merton;* Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR MELBOURNE,

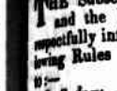
THE well known BRIG *CHRISTINA*

Will positively sail for the above port on Saturday morning. For terms of freight and passage apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.

Sussex street, November 1. 6092

FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE fast-sailing packet brig *DAWSON*,

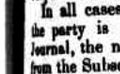
Captain Carder, (a regular trader), will sail on Wednesday, 6th proximo, weather permitting.

The *HEREFORD*, Captain Raeburn, 15th proximo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

GEORGE SMALL,

October 28. George-street. 5958

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, TAHITI, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,



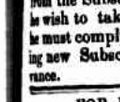
THE *LADY OF ST. KILDA*,

A 1, burthen 140 tons, G. W. Jackson, master. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to GADSDEN AND BUWERKROP,

1939 Agents, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT,

TO SAIL IN THREE WEEKS FROM THE PRESENT DATE,



THE fine fast sailing A1 barque *ASIATIC*,

488 tons per register, G. Barlow, Commander. This vessel will be found a very eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses, cattle or sheep, to the above settlement. Her accommodation for passengers is superior.

Terms—Steerage passage £10 10s. Horses, £5 for provender and fittings, payable in Sydney, for each horse shipped; or the shipper to have the option of providing the same at his own cost, and £15 payable at Hongkong on each number as are safely delivered over the ship's side.

Application for freight or passage to be made to the Captain, on board; or to

THACKER, MASON AND CO.

Fort-street, October 24. 5741

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL AT HUNTER RIVER.

BARQUE *FANNY*.

—Mr. E. Sparke, Jun., will receive any wool intended for this vessel, at his stores, at Burnham, and forward the same to the steamers free of expense, the shippers only paying freight to Sydney. The ship has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail the first week in December. 5731

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE NEW BARQUE *STANDERINGS*,

A1 twelve years, 271 tons, G. Woodcock, commander, having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to receive wool, and will be one of the first ships of the season. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to

CHARLES APPLETON AND CO.; or to R. GRAHAM,

1819 Jamison-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON THE 23RD DECEMBER,

THE fine fast-sailing Ship *WILSONS*,

Burthen 565 tons, P. Hourston, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will sail on the 23rd December. For freight or passage, both for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,

1893 King-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known fast-sailing barque *ISABELLA ANNA*,

226 tons register.

This vessel has very superior accommodations, and offers an excellent opportunity to persons desirous of making a quick passage, as it is confidently expected she will make the passage home in three months.

For light freight or passage apply on board, or to H. JOHNSON,

Corner of George and Market streets. 6086

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL ON THE 10TH DECEMBER.

THE new British-built Barque *CONSTANT*,

535 tons, John Heiney, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

Sydney, October 17, 1843. 4245

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE FINE BARQUE *FORTITUDE*,

A1, 252 tons, George Arbuthnot, commander. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

October 14, 5824

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing Clyde-built barque *JEAN*,

having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be ready to take in wool in a few days, and will meet with early despatch. Application for freight and passage, having excellent accommodations, to be made to Captain Robert Towns; or, to

5591 WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.

FOR SALE.

THE FINE BARQUE *GIRAFFE*,

260 tons register, as she now lies off Moore's Wharf, Darling Harbour. This vessel is in first-rate condition and has lately delivered a large cargo from Manila without damaging a single package, was sheathed with Munits's patent metal, in London, in 1842. For particulars as to Stores and terms apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, August 26. 3889

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London, at two per cent.

J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly dividend of five per cent., declared on the shares in this Bank, at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held in London on the 22nd June last, will be payable to the Colonial Shareholders on and after Thursday, the 9th instant.

J. C. M'LAREN,
Inspector.

Sydney, November 1. 6071

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Institution will be held on Friday, the 19th January next, for the purpose of determining whether the business of Fire and Life Insurance shall be continued by this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

Sydney, October 14, 1843. 5288

REMOVAL OF MR. ARMSTRONG'S SHEEP-BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. ARMSTRONG having taken Bungarrabee, Mr. Charles Smith's estate, on the great Western Road, has removed his Sheep-boiling Establishment from St. John's Farm to that place, where he is prepared to conduct it on an enlarged scale.

TERMS.

For killing boiling down, rendering the tallow, and putting it in casks in a marketable state, Ninepence each.

Fellmongering, woolsorting, &c., Threepence each,

After shearing, the skins will be dried and sent to Sydney,

Casks and wool bales at cost price.

The above includes carriage to Sydney, and commission, on sale, to a respectable Sydney broker.

The tallow hitherto manufactured by Mr. A. has been pronounced by competent judges to be of the best quality, and has produced the best prices hitherto obtained in the colony.

N.B.—No toll-gates from the Interior to Bungarrabee.

Application to be made to Mr. Armstrong; or to Mr. Wucherer, on the estate. 4981

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

MR. R. MARSDEN CARTWRIGHT begs to state that he has been called to Goulburn to resume his practise there; and will be obliged to discontinue his attendance at the Royal Hotel, as previously advertised, for the present. 5390

ALBION BREWERY.

THE Undersigned has to inform the public that they can be supplied with beer as heretofore.

R. THOMSON,
Elizabeth-street South.

October 31. 6037

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, OF SILK AND BEAVER HATS, TRIMMINGS, WOOLLEN CLOTHS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, AN INVOICE OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

MR. JOHN COYLE begs leave most respectfully to return his best thanks to his numerous friends and the public for the generous support he has received during six years' residence in this City as Hatter, Draper, &c., and to inform them that, in consequence of his now retiring from the above line, his whole Stock-in-Trade, consisting of silk and beaver hats, woollen cloths, trimmings, household furniture of every description, a handsome light phaeton, watches and jewellery, &c., will be brought to the hammer, on the premises, by Mr. CARFRAE, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at eleven o'clock precisely.

Particulars of the Sale will be announced by Mr. Carfrae in a few days; meantime the premises are undergoing a thorough change, and will be remodelled and fitted up as Auction Rooms of the first class.

All outstanding debts are requested to be paid immediately, to save the expense of litigation

George-street, Sydney. 5841

W. COLEMAN begs to inform the ladies, that he has received from Mrs. Atkins, Bruton street, Berkeley-square, London, a splendid assortment of Silk, Crape, and Gauze Bonnets,

No. 5, George-street, opposite Messrs. Peak Campbell's 5878

MATCH AGAINST TIME FOR TWENTY POUNDS.

ON MONDAY NEXT, WILLIAM SPARKES is backed to RUN HALF A MILE IN TWO MINUTES AND SIX SECONDS; to come off on the Newtown Road, at twelve o'clock a. m. All parties interested are requested to meet at the Newtown Inn, where the ground is marked out.

Newtown, October 31. 6025

NOTHING TO PAY!!!

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN Sydney is now Re-opened—Barlow's Repository of Arts, Colonnade, Bridge street. E. D. B. invites the citizens of Sydney and the public generally to come and judge for themselves, feeling confident the selection of Paintings, *(just imported)*, Engravings, &c., will at once speak for themselves as being unequalled—forming a complete exhibition.

Miniatures and Portraits painted in the first style of elegance. Mr. Barlow hopes that the same attention to all commands committed to his care will insure him a portion of the patronage he so liberally enjoyed previous to his trip to Europe.

Lithographic Drafting and Printing in all its varieties and executed with neatness and despatch. Picture and Looking-glass frames made and re-gilt on the premises, equal to any London House, at moderate charges.

☞ Brother Artists are particularly requested to bear in mind, that the Workmen and newly imported Presses are now ready.

God send us better Times!!! 6035

TO STORKKEEPERS, DRAPERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT begs to inform the above that he has always on sale, by private contract or public auction, all descriptions of PLAIN and FANCY SOFT GOODS, at prices to meet the depressed state of the times, which will be sold for cash only on delivery.

George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales Sydney November 1. 6099

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RICHARD LAMB, Watchmaker, and Jeweller, George-street, Sydney, having a large assortment of rich gold and real pearl ornaments, which he finds far too good for sale as the times now are.

R. L. offers the same to the public at, and under the London invoice prices previous to his reshipping the same; also, a large assortment of the best Sheffield plate, with solid silver shields and mountings on the same terms. 5721

NOTICE.

TRY HUGGETT'S Iron Bedstead and Mattress Manufactory, near the School of Arts.

Mattresses, Palliasses, Iron Bedsteads, and Children's Cots, always on hand, at the lowest possible price—for Cash.

N.B. Leeches to be had, fresh, at the above house, at 4d. each. 5000

BILLIARD TABLE

THE undersigned have ON SALE, at their Stores—

One of Thurston's superior improved full-sized Billiard Tables

With Petrobian Slate Beds, India rubber cushions, massive turned legs, adjusting screw feet, button ornaments, mouldings, and French polished, with all the fittings in a most complete style.

ALSO,

One full-sized Round Billiard Table, by Thurston

Plain and fancy Cues

Billiard and Pool Balls

Billiard and Pool-marking Boards

Books of the Game, with many Plates

Four and five-motion Beer Engines

Eight and ten-cock Spirit Fountains

Pewter Spirit Forces

Pewter Spirit and Beer Measures.

AND

One of Galloway's Patent Woolpresses, on the latest and best construction

Woolbagging, Woolpacks, and Twine

Europe Cordage of sizes

Prime Mess Pork in half and whole barrels, warranted

First quality Cabin Biscuit

Four Spars fit for Masts.

6042 A. & S. LYONS.

FLOOR CLOTHS, from one-half to eight yards wide, at 4s. per yard

Kidderminster Carpets, at 3s. per yard

Also: A large assortment of colonial made Cabinet Furniture, with Mattresses, Feather Beds, and every article in the line, to be sold at cost price, at my Manufactory, No. 55, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH SLY.

N.B. Four houses to be let, at Newtown £5986

SHOES.

LADIES' LASTING SHOES, 3s. 6d. per pair

Ditto Morocco ditto, 4s. 6d. ditto

Ditto lasting boots, 6s. 6d. ditto

Children's shoes, in all sizes

At CASTLE'S

Drapery Warehouse, 70, George-street,

5949 Two doors from the Royal Hotel.

LANDING, ex *HEREFORD*,

Very superior grass-bleached canvas

Stout woolpacks

Ditto woolbagging, 26 and 27 inch.

6041 GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

Choice print dresses, 3s. 6d.

Ditto cambric ditto, 5s. 6d.

Ditto mousseline de laine ditto, 6s. 6d.

Ditto Lama ditto, 7s. 6d.

At CASTLE'S

70, George-street,

5970 Two doors from the Royal Hotel.

SPLENDID SUMMER WINES.

JUST RECEIVED and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Hock, Sauterne, Moselle, Barsac, Claret, Bucellas, Constantia } in pints and quarts of three and six dozen cases

Sparkling Champagne in one and three dozen cases

Fine Old Port in pints and quarts

Pale, Gold coloured, and Brown Sherry, in ditto ditto

Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, in one dozen cases

Prime Champagne Devonshire Cyder, in three dozen casks

Lime Juice in hogsheads, of a superior quality for Whalers.

The above Splendid lot of Wines will be sold at London Cost Prices, to close a partnership account.

6043 A. & S. LYONS.

WEST INDIA RUM.

ON SALE, at the warehouse of the undersigned, West India Rum, in puncheons, hogsheads, and barrels, of various strengths, and first-rate qualities, which will be sold at reduced prices, and in any quantity not less than a cask, to close accounts,

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf October 30. 5932

TWELVE HUNDRED TONS OF MERCHANDISE.

THE Undersigned are now landing, ex *Ituna*—

50 hogsheads Taylor's double brown stout
500 sheets copper, 20, 22, and 24 oz.
5 kegs sheathing nails, 1¼ in.
20 barrels Stockholm pitch
20 " " tar
50 casks boiled linseed oil
60 kegs best white lead
50 kegs black paint
30 hogsheads Martell's best brandy
20 hogsheads B.P. rum, 10 O.P.
100 cases Geneva, *red cases*
25 hogsheads strong Tarragona red wine
25 quarter-casks Marsala
200 boxes Hawe's first quality soap
400 dozen Dunbar's ale and porter
10 barrels pulverised cream tartar
10 barrels refined saltpetre
40 boxes Colman's starch
20 boxes thumb blue
10 barrels Cheame raisins
4 caroteels Patras currants
10 pockets fresh Kent Hops, "Turner's"
50 firkins best Irish butter
28 coils patent cordage, 1¼ inch to 4½ inch
30 cases mustard, pounds and half-pounds
667 sacks containing 50 tons, Liverpool salt
66 bundles hoop iron
3 cases Hallet's best white moleskin clothing
90 bolts best bleached Coker canvas.

ALSO:

In Stores in Bligh-street and in Bond—

30 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
20 hogsheads Rust's ditto
30 hogsheads pale gin
800 thousand Manilla cigars, 4s and 5s
50 kegs negrohead tobacco
400 thousand Kyongee and Chinsurah cheroots, Van Zan Dyk's
280 tons sugar, Taal, Zebu, and Java
1400 chests hyssonskin tea; fine teas, in boxes
Cargo of Cape wine, ex *Eleanor*
100 boxes starch
200 boxes blue
1200 bags very superior Java and Manila coffee
300 cases port, sherry, claret, and sauterne
London particular Madeira, and pale sherry, in timber
70 hogsheads Taylor's, Truman's and Elliot's stout
Dunbar's, Butson's, and Byass's ale and porter in bottle
50 tons Liverpool soap, 56 lb. boxes
80 cases turps, 5 gallons each
15 tons coir rope
White and black pepper
Cloves and nutmegs; Leman's biscuits
White and brown ginger
Sago and sago flour; China preserves
100 firkins prime Irish butter
Manila rope and Bengal canvas
Heavy woolpacks; sheepshears and dray covers
1300 bags superior Patna rice
160 boxes Hawe's London soap
20 bales blankets
15 bales slop clothing
Osnaburgh, and tarpaulin canvas
80 bales gunny bags
E. I. saltpetre; curry powder
Bar, bolt, and nail-rod iron
Iron pots, spring and cast steel, patent shot
50 barrels patent cement
600 sheets copper sheathing
10 barrels Epsom salts
Devonshire cider, in bottle
Champion's vinegar, in barrels
&c., &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL, JUN., AND CO.

Bligh-street, October 27. 5863

ON Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following Teas, imported by them ex *TRINIDAD* and *DAWSON*,

Hyssonskin and Congou, in chests and half-chests; Pouchong, Pekoe, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in boxes.

Good ration sugar, and bright *grocers'* sugars of various qualities and importations.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,

5856 Fort street.

NOW LANDING, ex *HEREFORD* and *ITUNA*: Kitchen Ranges, bright, and bronze Register and Parlour Grates, Iron Guttering and Piping of sizes, Sheet Lead Sheet Zinc, and Zinc nails, BY Bickles, Scythes, and Baker's patent Mangles, complete; at

L. IREDALE'S,

6031 67, George street.

JUST LANDED, and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

Five hundred bags Liverpool Salt.

Also, Colonial Produce,

One thousand prime Ba hurst Cheeses

Three tons very superior Colonial Butter.

JOHN STIRLING,

6062 Lower George-street.

SALT, to be sold at the Salt Stores, Clarence-street, and at Champion's, on the Parramatta Road, at £4 (four pounds) per ton, or five shillings by the single hundred. 6070

TO SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK.

THE undersigned has just received from the Hunter River a prime lot of Lucerne Hay, suitable for any description of stock on board ship. The great advantage of Lucerne Hay—that it requires very little water while using, and that it keeps the stock in good condition.

Oaten Hay, Maize, (2s. per bushel in quantities of twenty bushels), Bran, &c.; also, a quantity of inferior hay for litter, to be sold cheap.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent.

York-street. 5956

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has been reduced one penny per bushel, or two shillings and eight-pence per ton of thirty-two bushels.

PHILIP P. KING,
Commissioner Aust. Agr. Company.

November 1. 6038

MARES.

TWENTY very powerful Mares will arrive in the course of the week, at Armstrong's Repository. They are a choice selection from the stud of one of the most sporting men in the colony, who is allowed to be one of the best judges of horse flesh.

One day's notice will be given of their sale by auction. 6054

HUNTER RIVER.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF THE ABOVE DISTRICT.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to SHIP WOOL from his Stores to Newcastle, to be put on board any Ship loading there, at the rate of one shilling and six-pence per bale. Every care will be taken to prevent any damage by wet.

He is also willing to receive any supplies from Sydney at his usual moderate charges.

J. ANLAZY.

Morpeth, 6th October. 6049

WOOL.

THE Undersigned begs to announce his intention of holding weekly Saturday Sales of Wool, and other Colonial Produce which he will receive into his Stores, during the season, free of charge.

An experienced wool sorter will class the wool, and it will be open to inspection prior to the day of sale. The advertiser wishes it to be understood that he likewise acts in the capacity of a Broker, and trusts that his intimate acquaintance with the wool buyers in this market will ensure him the support of those who are wishful to sell privately.

THOMAS S. MORT,
Auctioneer and Broker.

George-street, October 14. 5902

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,

184 Harrington-street, Church-hill

THE Undersigned will purchase for Cash, or make advances on Wool of the ensuing clip consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Maguinc, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,

6027 Fort-street.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN NICOL having, by advertisement in Tuesday morning's *Herald*, stated that there existed a partnership between himself and Mr. Tindall, my husband, under a deed now in existence, I hereby give notice to the public, that Mr. Nicol has no interest whatever in Mr. Tindall's stock, other than as superintendent; and that there is no deed or document in existence which constitutes Mr. Nicol a partner of Mr. Tindall, or a firm styled Tindall and Nicol.

The only document under which Mr. Nicol has any claim on Mr. Tindall's stock, is an agreement, of which the following is an abstract:—

"John Tindall agrees to sell John Nicol, one-third of certain sheep, cattle, &c., upon the following terms, viz:—Payment of £2000, the whole sum to be paid before said John Nicol shall be entitled to any property or interest in the stock. That until payment thereof, said John Nicol shall faithfully superintend the management of the said stock, on account of the said John Tindall, without any remuneration, except only one-third of the proceeds of the clip from the sheep. That until payment of the said £2,000, said John Nicol should pay interest at ten per cent. Provided that if the said John Nicol shall fail to pay the interest every year, or within thirty days after notice in writing from the said John Tindall, or his agent or solicitor, then it shall be lawful for the said John Tindall to declare the said agreement void."

Mr. Nicol has not paid one shilling of the principal or interest, and he has no authority, as superintendent, to dispose of stock, without the authority of my husband's attorneys.

MARY TINDALL.

Victoria Cottage, Bathurst, Oct. 19. 5880

NOTICE.—The Officers of the 80th Regiment will not be answerable for any debts contracted by their messman.

Sydney, November 1. 6026

£200.

WANTED TO BORROW, the above sum, for a period of 2, 5, or 7 years, for which 12½ per cent will be given. The property being of the most valuable description, and security undeniable. For particulars apply to Alderman Allen, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street

6039

MONEY.

WANTED, for two or three years, the sum of £5000, at 10 per cent. per annum, secured on central city property, producing an ample rental. Apply to

E. H. POLLARD, Broker.

Queen's-place, October 28. 5910

TO COLLECTORS AND TOWN TRAVELLERS.

REQUIRED, an industrious young man, of business habits, to collect orders on commission. To a person whose time is only partly occupied in collecting accounts or orders for others, this may prove more especially desirable, as it will not interfere with other engagements. For address apply to Mr. Moffitt, stationer, Pitt-street. 6076

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

IN order to meet the reduced income of single gentlemen, the above is now offered in a respectable family, with separate bedrooms, at 18s. per week; or, should two friends wish to occupy a large room together, they would be accommodated at 16s. The situation is pleasant, at the north end of the city. For cards of address apply at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 5950

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

PREMISES TO LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, those extensive premises, No. 115 Pitt-street, near Hunter-street, lately occupied by the Misses Deane. The house contains thirteen rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room above, large cellars and sheds, yard, and extensive garden, well stocked with vines and fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to J. Richards, George-street. 4470

TO LET, with immediate possession, one of those convenient family residences, lately in the occupation of the Misses Randall, situate in Castlereagh-street, near Park-street, containing nine spacious rooms, with detached kitchen, servants' room, stable, &c. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM PAWLEY,

6028 Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, two Houses, pleasantly situated in Liverpool street, near Lyons's Terrace,

One House and Shop in Bridge-street, next Mr. Gravely.

5445 COOPER AND HOLT.

BRISBANE DISTILLERY.

THIS Extensive and well known Distillery to Let. For particulars and terms, apply to Mr. Rossiter Cooper, Senior, South Head Road. 5993

COTTAGES ON THE REDFERN ESTATE

TO LET, two Cottages (just completed), containing six rooms each, an outer kitchen, (stable and coach-house, if required), with a large garden, &c. Apply to J. Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street. 7588

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER M'LEAN, BAKER, OF GEORGE-STREET.

MR. BLACKMAN is instructed by the trustees of the above named estate, to dispose of all the right, title, and interest of in, and to, the under-mentioned properties without reserve, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of November, at twelve o'clock,

Several allotments of land in the village of "Enfield, on the Liverpool-road, distant from Sydney about six miles.

A 100 acre Farm at Dapto, upon which erected a comfortable cottage.

An unfinished stone built House, situate in Kent-street, Sydney, together with a stone-built Bake-house at the rear; also, the unexpired lease of the ground upon which these buildings are erected.

Four bales wool.

1000 Sheep, more or less, depasturing at Manaroo, and

The Book Debts of the said insolvent.

Terms at sale. 1938

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The Property of an Insolvent Estate.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the Trustees,

Household Furniture, comprising, chairs, tables, sofas, couches, sideboards, carpets, ottoman seats, right-day hall clock, table and other lamps, wardrobes, two pianofortes, plated and silver articles, chimney ornaments, pier glasses, toilet glasses, fenders and fire-irons, hearth rugs, pictures, garden seats, book shelves, about two hundred volumes of books, and a four-wheeled carriage and harness, ALSO,

Kitchen, laundry, and stable utensils.

Terms cash.

BOOKS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George street, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A choice collection of Books, amongst which will be found—

A beautiful copy of Rees' Encyclopedia, forty five volumes; Travels, Voyages, Magazines, Works on Botany, Mineralogy, Histories of America and Great Britain, Plays, and Poems.

ALSO,

A quantity of School Books. 6103

WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. JOHN SPARKE, OF GEORGE-STREET, HOTEL KEEPER.

W. H. CHAPMAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, George-street, THIS DAY, 3rd November, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely, without reserve,

The undermentioned assortment, consisting of—

Port
Sherry
Champagne
Hock
Barsac
Claret
Sauterne
Syrup
Cape wine
Brandy
Cyder
Ale.

Two cases pickles, and lot of sundries.

Terms, Cash. 6049

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. D. EGAN.

VERANDAH COTTAGE AND GROUND, ELIZABETH-STREET.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions from the Trustee, to sell by auction, without reserve, on MONDAY next, 6th November, at his Auction Rooms, George-street, that handsome Verandah Cottage, now leased for four years to Mr. Barrister Fisher at the low rental of £100 per annum; this Cottage is well worthy the attention of persons of capital—it is neatly and substantially built; the situation for health and convenience is unequalled, and being only a few yards from the Court House and public offices will always insure a respectable tenant. 6089

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

RICHARD FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, 3rd November, at half-past nine for ten o'clock precisely,

Five casks, containing files; socket, firmer, and joiners' chisels; cut irons, bright choppers, axes, adzes, augers, garden shears, black helved hatchets, scissors, table cutlery, steels, razors pocket and sportsmen's knives, plane irons, butchers' knives, knife combs, braces and bits, spokeshaves, brick trowels, sheep shears, &c.

Terms, cash. 6098

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 3rd of November, at half-past nine for ten o'clock precisely,

One case assorted parasols
One case white assorted lappets
Two cases mousseline de laine dresses
One case rich Chusan ditto
One case checked muslins
One bale regatta shirts
One case chenil and checked shawls
One bale linen ticks
One case striped hollands
One case Derby dowlas
One case printed jaconnets
Two bales unbleached calicos
Two bales super and shirting calicos
One bale flannels
Two cases white and coloured reel cotton
One case white shirts and India rubber braces
One bale slippers
One hundred and fifty coils of rope
One trunk Taglioni coats
Ten dozen brown linen blouses
One case rab hats
With a lot of fancy goods, &c. 6110

BOOK NIGHT,

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS.

FRIDAY EVENING.

W. G. MOORE has received instructions to sell THIS EVENING November 3rd, at his Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street, a SMALL LIBRARY, containing most of the popular works of the day.

Further particulars given in to-morrow's advertisement.

6109.

A miscellaneous assortment of Stationery, consisting of Letter Paper, &c.

Terms—Cash. 6110

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.

Consisting of

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED PACKAGES,

Ex *Gondolier*,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, 7th November, at eleven o'clock precisely,

THE REMAINDER OF A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF CURIOSITIES, ORNAMENTS, HATS, PRESERVES, CHAIRS, WORK BOXES, TABLES, &c., which are of a description superior to any ever brought to this colony and particularly deserving the notice of private families, and those requiring useful and ornamental articles, which will be disposed of in lots to suit the taste of purchasers and

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Ladies' ivory baskets
Card cases and paper knives
Cigar cases
Play, tortoiseshell, and feather fans
Mother o'-pearl, ivory, and sandal-wood ditto
Tortoiseshell baskets
Ivory cribbage boards
Mother-o'-pearl butter knives
Tortoiseshell paper knives
Mother-o'-pearl silk winders
Sets alphabets, grass slippers
Tartar women's shoes
Mandarin winter hats
Linguist hats and Mandarin silk caps
Sewing silk
Sets punch bowls, three in a set
Flower vases
Green China slop basins, white saucers
Table, soup, dessert, and cheese plates
Waste paper baskets
Gentlemen's bamboo hats and caps
Chinese shields and Nankin blinds
Ivory card racks, work and card baskets, vases, and memorandum books
Sets card counters, whist ditto
Chinese chopsticks, Mandarin summer hats
Chinese women's shoes, flower jars in variety
China chambers, with covers
Blue China slop basins, with saucers
Earthenware teapots
Sets rattan clothes baskets
Chinese and Tartar soldiers' hats, various
Wine and tiffin baskets, large and small
Rattan chairs, large and small
Picnic baskets, garden seats
Drawing-room ornaments
Tea caddies, cigar boxes
Ladies' work boxes, writing desks
Fine China grocers' paper, coarse ditto
Lacquered card boxes
Sets paper boxes sets of trays
Ladies' work tables

CHINA TRUNKS

100 catties black sewing silk
50 ditto coloured ditto
75 boxes ginger preserve } In sugar candy
25 ditto chow-chow } shrub
25 kegs negrohead tobacco
100 chests cassia.

N.B.—The negrohead tobacco, chow-chow, ginger, and cassia, will be put up at one o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 6095

KENSINGTON,

Corner of Parramatta-street and Kensington-street,

NEAR GILLESPIE'S BAKERY,

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd day of November, 1843, on the Ground, Parramatta-street, at One o'clock precisely, P.M., to suit the convenience of buyers,

THE ABOVE PROPERTY,

FORMERLY MAJOR DRUITT'S.

They embrace most commanding situations in this most thriving and populous part of the City; and notwithstanding the "grumbling" of the "times," there is well known to be plenty of money in the hands of those who only put with it on substantial good grounds of investment like these allotments present.

Of all the inducements ever held out for public benefit and good, it is out of the question not upholding by every recommendation at the auctioneer's hands such property as this, which from its advantageous frontages, convenient depths, and prominent situation, gives up to none in the city of Sydney for profitable account in the way of good rental upon small building outlay.

Terms at sale 6073

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. T. S. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street opposite the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, 3rd November, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A & D within diamond, E 2.

No. 1—One bale, containing
(12) Twelve rugs
No. 3—Part of bale, consisting of
(9) Nine rugs
(20) Twenty mats.
Terms, Cash. 6005

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

HEAVY WOOLPACKS.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australas

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

From Macao, last night, having left the 2nd August, the ship *Kelso*, 367 tons, Captain Roxburgh, with tea, &c.

DEPARTURES.

For Launceston, yesterday, the brig *Union*, Captain Grainger, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. T. Hartell, Mrs. E. Shearer, and Master H. Irving.

For Hobart Town, the same day, the brig *Louisa*, Captain Tucker, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Polack, Mr. J. C. M'Laren, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. B. L. Wood, and Mr. Wilson.

The *Kelso* brings about 6000 chests tea; spoke the London whaler *Kent*, 28th September, two years out, with 1500 barrels sperm. She reported the London whaler *Sarah Elizabeth*, having been taken by five Malay proas, on the north coast of Timor, whilst some of the crew were ashore, cutting wood. After plundering the vessel, they set fire to her, and the second mate being wounded, was taken prisoner; the remainder of the crew escaped in the boats, and reached some other whalers, in sight at the time.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.	SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH WATER morn	even.,
3 | FRIDAY	5 18	6 42	5 18	5 42

Full Moon, Nov. 7, 26 m. past 3, afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE Accounts of this Office to end of the quarter, September 30, both in the City and the Country Districts, being delivered, it is respectfully requested that they be forthwith paid; as a cash system is intended to be strictly adhered to, all present demands will be sued for unless punctually discharged.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE COLONIAL REVENUE.

THE Revenue for the first three-quarters of the present year, as shown by the official abstracts just published, does not quite come up to the Estimates of the AUDITOR-GENERAL, but exceeds the minimum Estimate of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, for the year 1844.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL'S Estimate gave, for the Revenue of next year, £100,000, which is at the rate of £100,000 per quarter; or, for three-quarters £300,000

The actual Revenue of the first three-quarters of the present year, including the three Crown land items embraced in the AUDITOR-GENERAL'S Ways and Means, has been—

Sydney	£217,789	
Port Phillip ..	56,807	
		£274,596

Being less than the ratio of the AUDITOR-GENERAL'S Estimate, by £25,404

Or a falling off at the rate of less than 8½ per cent.

On the other hand, the GOVERNOR stated, in his Finance Message of the 23rd August, that he thought it would be unsafe to take it at more than from £350,000 to £370,000, and that it might even fall short of this sum. Now, as the lowest sum mentioned by His Excellency was confessedly *not* the lowest in his contemplation, it is fair to use it as the measure of comparison.

The Revenue for the three quarters, as just stated, has been..		£274,596
The Governor's Estimate for the like period, would give.....		262,500
The reality exceeding the Estimate by		£12,096

Or upwards of 4½ per cent.

Again—speaking of the present year's revenue as compared with that of 1842, His EXCELLENCY observes—"I greatly fear that the deficiency of the whole year will be found to be not less than £50,000, or £60,000; and it may even be considerably more." The actual results have been as follows:—

Revenue of the first three quarters of 1842 and 1843, respectively, not including any portion of the Land Revenue—

1842—Sydney ..	£226,166	
Port Phillip	59,632	
		£285,798
1843—Sydney ..	197,117	
Port Phillip	49,155	
		246,272
Being a decrease of.....		39,526
Decrease anticipated by the GOVERNOR, say for 3 quarters..		45,000
Difference, being a less decrease than that estimated by the GOVERNOR, by		5,474

The decrease of the first three quarters of the present year, as compared with those of last year, has been, on the whole revenue, 13¾ per cent.; on that of the Sydney district, 12¾, and on that of Port Phillip, 17½.

The items upon which there has been the heaviest decrease, in the Sydney district, are—

Duties on imported Spirits....	£17,298
Duties on imported Tobacco ...	6,771
Auction Duties	2,208
Assessment on Stock beyond the Boundaries	4,074
	30,351
Items below £2000.....	8,018
Gross Decrease.....	38,369
Deduct Increase—	
Duties on Colonial Distillation..... £7,009	
Wine and Spirit Licences..... 1,130	
Other items 1,181	
	9,320
Net Decrease.....	£29,049

It thus appears, that of the gross decrease of the revenue, more than 45 per cent. consists of a declension in the produce of duties on imported spirits. The oft-repeated observation must again be made, that if this might be taken as a proof of a corresponding diminution in the consumption of ardent spirits, the decreased duty would be a matter of gratulation. There is too much reason, however, to think, that it only proves an increase of smuggling and illicit distillation.

On the whole, the state of the revenue is decidedly better than could have been rationally expected: it assuredly discountenances the gloomy prophecies which certain dark spirits have muttered in the Legislative Council.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

THE Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the Savings' Bank Act Amendment Bill, was brought up on Wednesday evening, when Mr. ELWIN gave notice that he should this day (Friday) move, that the Report, together with the Bill (introduced by the Government), be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

It is to be regretted that the Report has not been published, in order that an opportunity might have been afforded to the public, previously to the discussion in Committee, of forming and expressing an opinion upon a subject of so much importance to the community.

We have repeatedly invited the attention both of the Government and of the Trustees to the extremely meagre and unsatisfactory nature of the periodical returns of this institution. With the Savings' Banks of all other countries, whether Europe, the United States, or even British colonies, it is customary to submit to the public a variety of interesting particulars, calculated to throw considerable light upon the condition of the industrial classes, and to supply useful data on various questions of political economy. The depositors are distributed into classes, as regards their avocations or position in society; the deposits also are classified in respect of their amounts; the total sums paid in and withdrawn within given periods, sometimes monthly and sometimes quarterly, are distinctly specified, with sundry other details. The Savings' Bank of New South Wales, heretofore one of the most prosperous in the world, forms, we believe, the only exception to this salutary rule. Its annual statement of affairs is the most beclouded sort of exposé that the dealers in mystery could well devise, showing, on the part of its managers, either a want of candour or a fear of trouble highly discreditable to them as holders of a public trust. And we are bound to say, that to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, as Vice President of the Bank, a very large share of blame is justly attributable. Besides the repeated remonstrances of the Press, his own judgment, as an experienced statist, ought to have taught him the necessity of treating the public with greater frankness. For the CASHIER and the individual Trustees there may be some excuse, for the one may consider that he is not bound to deviate from his established practice without orders from his superiors, whilst each of the others may feel too diffident to step forward as an innovator. For the VICE PRESIDENT there is no excuse. He is bound to see that the Bank accounts and returns are framed after the most approved models, and to urge upon the attention of the other members of the Board any improvements which may occur to him as desirable. The least he could have done, within the last two or three years, during which period the negligence now complained of has been mooted over and over again, would have been to assimilate the annual abstracts to the forms universally adopted in the mother country.

All representations of this kind having hitherto been treated with silent contempt, we would respectfully suggest to the Committee of the whole Council, in going through the details of the Bill this evening, to consider whether it would not be proper either to introduce a clause for securing the object in view, or to obtain from the COLONIAL SECRETARY a promise that it shall be effected without legislative enactment. The amendments required are valuable at all times; but in the present year, which will be looked back to as the most remarkable crisis in the history of the colony, they will be of especial importance.

The fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains: Abstract of the Revenue of the Colony for the Quarters ended 30th of September, 1842 and 1843. Council Papers—Reports from the Select Committees on the Series of proposed Postage Resolutions, and on Monetary Confusion. Yesterday's Law Proceedings. News from the Interior—Parramatta; and Windsor District Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair shortly after half-past three.

LICENSING ACT.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition, signed by ninety of the licensed publicans of Sydney, complaining of grievances which they alledged they suffered from the present Licensing Act, and praying for amendment therein. The first grievance that they complained of was, that the magistrates by whom the license were granted, assembled in private, that the applicants for licenses were not admitted to hear allegations preferred against them, disqualifying them from holding licenses, and consequently had no opportunity of rebutting such allegations. The petitioners complained that this was a Star Chamber practice, altogether repugnant to the principles of the British constitution, and that their interests were materially damaged thereby. He, Mr. Wentworth, was of opinion with the petitioners, that this practice complained of should be altered, and that the reasons for not allowing a man a license should be publicly stated, in order to enable the party concerned to answer any allegations which might have been made against him; and he therefore concurred in the allegation of the petitioners, that they were aggrieved by this practice. The petitioners next complained that they were aggrieved in relation to the night licenses; the magistrates having an arbitrary power to grant those licenses for various periods, as to ten, or eleven, or twelve o'clock; and not only did they consider themselves aggrieved by the arbitrary power, but further, because the person to whom the magistrates chose only to allow a license to 10 o'clock had to pay as much into the Treasury as the person who was allowed to keep his house open until 12 o'clock. He must say, that if it was necessary or desirable that the hours should be so varied, he thought it only just that the charge should be varied also; but he thought himself, that it was rather desirable that all the parties should be allowed licenses for the same hours. Another complaint was, that on Sundays they could not open their houses to travellers; and this hardship was not felt by them alone, for public houses ought to be open to travellers and wayfaring men at all times. The next grievance they complained of was, that they were subjected to a fine for serving any convict in their houses. And he must say, that he thought that the circumstances of the colony had so much changed, that the time had now arrived when an alteration in the law in this respect was imperatively called for. It could not now be gathered from dress or from any other distinguishing mark, whether a man was a convict or not. Still the publican was liable to be fined if he served a convict; and the smallest amendment which he thought could be made in the Act was, to render the publican liable to fine when he "knowingly" supplied a convict. He believed that some application had been made to the Executive Government on this subject, on a previous occasion, and some amendment had been made in the law; formerly the magistrates had no discretion as to the amount of the fine; but by the amendment he had alluded to, some discretion was given as to the amount; still the magistrates were compelled to impose some fine, and consequently the publicans were still subjected to hardship, though not so great as before. As he had before said, he was of opinion that the law required amendment in this particular also. There were a variety of other minor grievances complained of, consequent on various clauses which the petitioners pointed out, and the prayer of the petition was, that the whole Act might undergo the revision of the House. He had felt it his duty to inform those who had requested him to present this petition, that he did not think it at all probable that, at this advanced period of the session, any measure would be introduced which would remedy the grievances of which the petitioners complained; but he had thought it right to present the petition, in order that the Government might have full time to consider the matter, and an opportunity, by the next session, of introducing a measure, if they should think fit to do so, which would remedy the grievances complained of. He would move that the petition be read.

The petition was read, and ordered to be received.

POLICE AND GAOL EXPENSES.

The SPEAKER announced a messenger from the Governor, and Mr. Private Secretary Parker was introduced, and delivered his Message to the Speaker, who immediately communicated it to the House as follows:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, replying to an address from the Council, dated the 27th October, and presented to His Excellency on the 1st instant.

GENTLEMEN—By your address of the 27th ult., I am informed that the Council has adopted a resolution to the effect, "That in the opinion of this Council the 47th clause of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5th and 6th Victoriæ Reginæ, cap. 76., distinctly exempts the Colonial Revenue from all expenses of Police connected with the Convict Establishment, and impliedly sanctions their payment from the Military Chest; and this Council therefore adheres to the resolution passed on the 11th instant, in reference to the support of convicts in Gaols in this colony."

A question is raised by this resolution, the solution of which appears to me, to depend upon the proper meaning of the words enclosed in a parenthesis, near the commencement of the 47th clause of the Act for the Government of this Colony, 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 76, those words being "exclusive of the Convict Establishment."

The Convict Establishment of New South Wales, in the most comprehensive sense of the expression, includes all the establishments which are supported out of funds voted from year to year by Parliament; such as those at Norfolk Island, Cockatoo Island, and Hyde Park Barracks; also, the Female Factory, the Convict Hospitals, the Treadmill, the Ironed-gangs, and some few others of minor importance. But Her Majesty's Government has, for several years past, refused to recognise the Gaols or Police of the colony as parts of the Convict Establishment, the expense of which ought to be defrayed out of Parliamentary funds; and I am forced to add that had the intention of the 47th clause of the recent Act of Parliament been such as it is taken to be by the Council, I cannot doubt that I should have had some instructions from Her Majesty's Government, in respect to the important changes it would effect in the financial arrangements of the colony, and of the military chest. No such instructions, however, have been received by me; and I have consequently no authority whatever to make any payment out of the military chest, on account of the police or gaols of the colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the message be entered on the proceedings of the Council, which was ordered.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that he should to-morrow (this day) move that the message be taken into consideration by the House.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTERS SALARIES.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition, which he said was a sort of supplementary petition to that which had been presented on a previous day from the same parties, and explanatory of a mistake which the petitioners conceived the House had fallen into, with respect to that petition. The object of the former petition was to claim the payment of certain salaries rendered to the government by the petitioners. In answer to this petition it was alleged, that the whole of the sum voted for the support of the Roman Catholic schools had been paid; but that out of that sum, a portion which should have been appropriated to the payment of the salaries of these persons, had been misapplied to the building of a school at Campbelltown. The object of the present petition was, to show that the petitioners ought not to be rendered liable for this misapplication; and they alleged, that up to the time of the misapplication they had been paid by virtue of separate warrants issued by the Governor, and that they had been paid so since; but that at the time of this misapplication a warrant had been issued for the amount voted for Roman Catholic schools in gross; and hence had followed the misapplication, If what the petitioners alleged was true, and he had no reason to doubt it, he did not think that they should be made to suffer in consequence of a deviation by the Executive Government from the course previously pursued, and they had made out their case, and had a right to be paid, and the Executive was bound to place a sum on the supplimental Estimates to meet the charge. He would now move that the petition be read at length.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL (who could scarcely be heard at all in the gallery) seconded the motion, and was understood to say, that he did so in consequence of his belief that the petitioners were entitled to what they claimed, that the non-payment had originated in a mistake, and because the matter might be arranged by placing a small sum on the supplemental Estimate.

The petition was read at length.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the petition be received, and in doing so said, that he hoped the Colonial Secretary would not oppose the claim, if the statements made by the petitioners were true. If it could be shown that the money had been issued from the Treasury in the way in which they had always been paid previously, or if it could be shown that the parties to whom the money was issued from the Treasury, were the recognised agents of the petitioners, then they would have no claim; but if, as they alledged, they were in no way concerned in the misapplication.

Mr. THERRY seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that when the previous petition was presented, it struck him that the Council had nothing to do with the matter, and hearing that the whole amount voted had been paid out of the Treasury, he thought that the only remedy left to the petitioners, was to sue the parties who had received it, and misapplied it, as for money paid and received for their use. But if it was the fault of the Government that such a misapplication has been made; if the Government had led the parties into a mistake by issuing one warrant for the gross amount appropriated to the support of Roman Catholic schools, instead of, as before, issuing separate warrants for their salaries, then the petitioners were entitled to look to the Council for those salaries; and if there was a wilful misappropriation on the part of those who received the moneys, all that the Government would have to do would be to stop it out of the next vote, so that the county would not suffer.

Mr. THERRY said, that such a case would be the last which he should wish to see brought into the Court of Requests; nor did he think it likely, as the schoolmasters would rather endure the hardship; and put up with the loss of their salaries; but he did hope that the Council would not allow them to suffer.

Mr. COWPER was about to make some observations, when

The SPEAKER said, that the conversation was altogether irregular, and he must therefore put a stop to it.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, in order to make the matter regular, he would place another motion before the House, by moving that the petition be printed.

Dr. NICHOLSON seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER said, the honorable member for Sydney had taken a somewhat extraordinary course to make the discussion regular, by proposing the printing of a petition which was strictly a money petition, after the honorable member had so strenuously opposed the printing of a petition of a similar nature which he, Mr. Cowper, had presented the other day; and as he was willing to bow to the honorable member's experience he should follow his example by opposing this motion. With reference to the petition, he could say, from what knew on the subject of schoolmasters, that the assumption that schoolmasters were paid by separate warrants on the Treasury was incorrect. The schoolmasters were not engaged by the Government, but by the clergy throughout the colony, and their accounts, certified by a magistrate to be correct, were sent to the clergy, by whom they were paid out of the funds received from Government for such purpose. And if the clergymen chose to expend more than the sums appropriated, they could not expect the Government to pay it, whether Roman Catholic, or Church of England, or Presbyterian, and the Government he believed dealt out even justice to all. He should not, therefore, support the prayer of the petition, and must say "no," to the last motion "that the petition be printed."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the honorable member for Cumberland had correctly stated the practice as regarded schoolmasters generally throughout the colony; but there was some hardship in the case of the petitioners; and similar cases were not likely to arise. These schoolmasters had been engaged for a certain period, and at the time it was usual to vote a certain sum towards the support of schools, and not for salaries, separately. In the last quarter of 1841, there was a deficiency in consequence of a sum of £196 having been expended on a school at Campbelltown, and the salaries of these schoolmasters could not be paid. Application was made to the Government, but the whole sum voted by the Legislature having been paid out of the Treasury, the Government had no means of paying those salaries; and he had always regretted himself that such should have been the case. The schoolmasters could not be to blame; they could not know that a sum of £196, which ought to have been paid for their salaries, had been misapplied to the erection of a school. The services they rendered were valuable, and they received but a small pittance for those services, and it would be hard to deprive them of it. He would take care to enquire particularly into the case again, and if he had sufficient grounds, would recommend to His Excellency the Governor, that a sum should be placed on the Estimates in order to satisfy the claim of the petitioners.

The SPEAKER put the question, that the petition be printed.

Mr. COWPER intimated his intention of dividing the House upon the question.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that after what had been said by the Colonial Secretary, it would be unnecessary to have the petition printed, and therefore withdrew his motion.

EDUCATION.

Dr. LANG proposed a question to the Colonial Secretary, which was understood (although the honorable and reverend member could not be heard in the gallery) to be, whether it was the intention of the Government that the Corporations of the City of Sydney and of the Town of Melbourne should be called upon to make provision for Education in the same way as the District Councils?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that it was not the intention of the Government to make any change at present. The Corporation Acts gave those Corporations no power to make any provision for Education, and seeing that the session was already considerably advanced, and that there was a large mass of business to be get through, it was not intended to introduce any measure to amend those Acts during the present session; although it would be necessary to do so in the next session.

IMPORTED SUGAR.

Dr. NICHOLSON gave notice, that on Thursday next, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a duty on manufactured sugar imported into New South Wales.

PORT PHILLIP.

Dr. NICHOLSON requested leave to postpone his motion, relative to the Police Magistrateships in the District of Port Phillip, until after the House should have come to a decision on the Windsor case; as, if the House refused to entertain that application he should not press the motion.

Mr. ELWIN (understanding that Dr. Nicholson had moved for leave to postpone) said, that he should second the motion, and at the same time he must observe that he thought that the course pursued last night, by the successful presentation of the Windsor petition would lead to the greatest inconvenience.

The SPEAKER called the honorable member to order, as no seconder was required to obtain leave to postpone a motion.

MONETARY CONFUSION.

Mr. WINDEYER begged leave to postpone his motion for leave to bring in a Bill founded on the report of the Monetary Confusion Committee, as the draft of the Bill was not quite ready. Granted.

CROWN LANDS' COMMITTEE.

Dr. NICHOLSON asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware when the Report of the Crown Lands' Committee would be presented? The Chairman was out of town, and the session was drawing to a close, and it was important the the Report should be presented before the close of the session.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that although he was a member of that Committee, he was not in a position to answer the question. The honorable member for Sydney might, however, be better informed upon the subject.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that before the Chairman of the Committee left town, he informed him, Mr. Wentworth, that he would forward the Report which had been previously agreed upon, to him, in a few days, by post. He had since received a letter from the honorable member, who stated that he had not found it so easy a matter as he expected to prepare the Report; but still promised it in a few days by post, and he, Mr. Wentworth, was in hourly expectation of it.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the first motion on the paper was in his name, and was to the following effect: "That out of the sum of £92,847 6s. 1d., being the amount of sums appropriated but not expended, for the service of 1842, there shall be applied any sum or sums not exceeding £30,743 15s. to supply the deficiencies in the sums appropriated for certain departments and services for that year." As he had stated yesterday, it would not be competent for him to move this resolution, except in a Committee of the whole House, but he would offer some explanation on the subject now, leaving it to the proper time to move the resolution. Accompanying the Message of his Excellency the Governor, was a statement of the amount appropriated by the Legislative Council, for 1842, which remained unexpended when the accounts submitted to the Council for that year were closed on the 24th April, 1843. From this statement it appeared, that there was a sum of £92,847 6s. 1d. appropriated but not expended, and consequently a saving of that amount; but there was a deficiency in the estimate in other particulars to the amount of £30,743 15s., which sum it would be as well to state had been expended; also, a sum of £3225, which had been appropriated but not expended, but which was still required for the services for which it was voted, making altogether £33,968 15s., which had to be made good out of the saving, and which would leave a net saving of £58,878 11s. 1d. He did not think that it would be necessary to go into the items now, but should be prepared to give any explanations which honorable members might desire when the items came to be voted. He would now move that the Speaker leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Estimates.

Mr. ELWIN, in seconding the motion, said, that he did not imagine that he should now be irregular in concluding the observations which he had intended previously to offer. He was desirous of explaining his views, because, from the position which he had the honour to hold in the House, he had no opportunity of offering any opinion in Committee. He would therefore now state his opinion, that the precedent of last night, night, by the vote which the House had come to lead to the greatest possible inconvenience; and the consequence would be, that petitions would be presented from every one of the districts in which the Police Magistrates had been struck off, and no Member of this House could refuse to present such a petition after the vote of last night. The consequence would be, that after the question had been solemnly considered, after no less than fourteen divisions, in the course of which eight Police Magistrates were retained and eleven struck out, the whole question would be re-opened; and that too in the absence of honorable members who had voted on those divisions, but who, being compelled to go into the country on their own business, had gone away satisfied that the question was completely settled. Such a course was unprecedented in the House of Commons; it would open a door to favouritism and manœuvering: he would not suppose that honorable members would descend to this, but parties out of doors would, he had no doubt, choose their time to present their petitions after any such vote, as might displease them, when particular members were no longer present. At the same time, he admitted, that if honorable members were asked to present such petitions, they could not refuse after the decision of last night. Looking at the matter in a mere business point of view, the inconvenience would be excessive; there was now scarcely time to get through the business already before the Council, yet they were to be detained by re-opening questions already solemnly decided. He would conclude, by stating, that if any more such petitions were presented, he should oppose their reception with all his power.

The SPEAKER put the question.

Mr. THERRY said, with respect to the inconvenience to which the honorable member alluded, it had been admitted on all hands; but it was better to suffer some inconvenience than to do injustice, and the only limit which should be placed to such a course was, the reasonableness and necessity of the case. The honorable member said nothing as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Committee in striking off the police magistrates; but now he would adhere to form, and form alone, without reference to the effect which might result.

Mr. WINDEYER said, the honorable member spoke of reasonableness and necessity, but there was a vast difference of opinion as to what was or was not reasonable and necessary; and what the honorable member for Camden might think reasonable, he might think very unreasonable. He agreed with the honorable member from Charlotte place, that it was not right that the House should be called upon to discuss questions which had been previously decided, and in the absence of those members who had voted on them, such time being chosen by those interested in the matter. He did not intend to have said thus much, his object in rising being to remind the Colonial Secretary that he had a motion on the paper which would take priority of the Estimates.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. WINDEYER, in pursuance of notice, then moved that the House be called on the day when the case of the Police Magistrate of Windsor should be re-considered. He thought this course absolutely necessary, as he did not imagine that those who had brought the matter forward would attempt to force the House to negative a vote which had been come to after solemn consideration, without at least some show of evidence that that vote ought to be reversed. The other side had been pleased to say, in a manner scarcely, he thought, respectful, to the majority of this House, that the system which had been pursued, was one of spoliation, that it was reckless and inconsiderate, and so forth; and if, because they were in a minority, they gave way to such feelings, there would be no end to this species of abuse. He thought that as the question was to come before the Council, the opinion of the whole Council should be taken upon it, and that in order to guide that opinion, evidence should be brought forward on both sides—by those who wished to rescind the resolution of the Council, and by those who wished to support it; and for this purpose he intended also to propose that the Clerk of the Council should be instructed to write to request that the Warden and District Councillors be in attendance, and to be examined, together with some others. And he had another object in wishing a full attendance of members. The question last night had turned upon the vote of one person, and that person, perhaps, interested in the matter: only one case of the kind had happened before, and in that the person interested certainly had not voted. He therefore should move for a call of the House on whatever day might be most convenient. It was manifest that the call must be put off for some few days, in order to give members who were absent an opportunity of hearing of it. He would name any day that the Colonial Secretary thought convenient; and as this proceeding appeared to have had the sanction of the Government, as all the Government officers had voted for the reconsideration of the matter, and as the whole of those gentlemen, who were not quite so independent as those who held similar situations at home, would probably vote consistently with that course on the next occasion, it would be convenient that those who were opposed should at least be informed what evidence it was intended to bring forward, in order that they might be prepared with evidence to counteract any impression which might be attempted to be produced by packed witnesses popped into the box by the parties interested. He should himself presently move that the Warden and District Councillors, and the magistrates resident in the district be requested to be in attendance; and he had no doubt that the magistrates, however they might feel disinclined to put their names to a petition, supporting the cutting off of the salary of a gentleman with whom probably they had been in the habit of sitting, would, when placed at the bar of the House, admit that the district was capable of taking its government upon itself, and that they could perform the magisterial duties required in the district; or if not, the Council would be placed in possession of full information as to the materials which the district contained for the formation of a more efficient magistracy. He would now move that the names of members be called over on Friday (this day) week.

Mr. ELWIN said, that it was possible that the Committee might refuse to go into the matter.

Mr. WINDEYER said, he hoped it might be so; but it would not do to trust to those hopes. There might be thirteen or fourteen witnesses prepared, and little columns of statments as to the amount of duty, and so on, which it would be necessary to meet.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion.

Mr. PANTON said, that as he considered that he had been personally alluded to by the honorable member for Durham, he felt called upon to say that his relationship would not influence his vote, or cause him to do injustice to his constituents

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he had a few words to offer in reply to what had fallen from the honorable member for Durham. The hon. member had said that this was a Government measure, that it had the sanction of Government; he would reply, that it was not a Government measure, that it had been brought forward without any consultation with the Government, nor was the Government accountable for any inconvenience which might result. He was not aware of any objection to a call of the House, and he hoped that that call would be responded to; at the same time, he did not think there was foundation for the complaints which had been made as to the thinness of attendance; at the time when the resolutions relative to the Police Magistrates were come to, there were twenty-two members present, last night there were twenty-one, and there were still present in Sydney a number equal to those who voted for the abolition of the office. With respect to the result of the call, he would only say, that the honorable member might "call spirits from the vasty deep," so he might have a call of the House; but if he induced gentlemen to come to the House from their sheep-shearing, then he was possessed of more transcendant abilities than he, the (Colonial Secretary) had given him credit for.

Mr. THERRY said, that he was as desirous as the honorable member for Durham to secure a full attendance; and if any unpardonable inconvenience was caused, that inconvenience should be visited upon the author of it. With respect to the evidence, he imagined that it would rest entirely with the parties concerned to bring forward what evidence they pleased, and it was not their duty to furnish the honorable member for Durham with a list of their witnesses. With respect to what had been said as to this being a Government measure, he could only repeat, that it was not a Government measure; and although he did happen to be a Government officer, he would remind the honorable member for Durham, that in this House he was the representative of as respectable and as numerous a constituency as he was. With respect to interested motives, it must be apparent to all that he had none in the matter; he believed that the office of police magistrate was absolutely necessary, and therefore he supported that office; and he was borne out in his belief by the eloquent letter of the Protestant clergyman, which he had quoted last night. And if any other case of a similar nature could be made out, he thought it would be the duty of the House, notwithstanding all that had been said, notwithstanding the inconvenience, to reconsider their previous vote.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that he had stated last night, that he would support a call of the House, and he was still in the same mind; and he did hope that honorable members who were now absent would see what was due to the House, to themselves, and to their constituents, and would respond to that call. As to what had been said by the hon. and learned member for Durham as to the members on this side of the House, he could not but think that it was unfair in the hon. member to be so frequently taunting those members who did happen to hold offices under Government. The habit, however, appeared to be confirmed with the honorable member, as no occasion passed without his resorting to it. He (the Attorney-General) could only repeat what had before been said by others, that this was no Government measure; he had given his own vote in favour of it, because he believed that the office was absolutely necessary, and he begged leave to tell the honorable member and the House, that he considered his vote as independent as that of any member of the House, and he would not surrender his independence for any place at the disposal of the Crown. In the case of the Police Magistrate of Windsor, he did think that injustice was done, and that the House came to a hasty and ill-considered vote: and although he was left alone in the House—though all others, whether officers of the Government or no', were to change their opinions, he should be of the same opinion still—should still give his vote in the same way. And he must say, too, that from his official duties, he had more knowledge than any other member could possibly have of the requirements of the country districts as to police magistrates. There might be places where the want was not so pressing as at Windsor; but he was himself prepared to vote for the restoration of all but four. Those, too, might be necessary to a certain extent; although he had not had an opportunity of judging of that necessity.

After some few words from Mr. WINDEYER in reply, the question was put and carried, that there be a call of the House on Friday, 11th November next.

Mr. WINDEYER next moved, that the Warden and Councillors of the District Council be requested to attend, to give evidence if required; also the magistrates resident in the district. Agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Police Magistrate, and the clergymen of the various denominations be also requested to attend. Agreed to.

Mr. THERRY mentioned Captain Scarville, and the Clerk was directed to write to him also, as well as to Mr. George Bowman, and Mr. Cadell, jun., who were mentioned by Mr. WINDEYER, in addition to those he had previously proposed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY now again moved, that the Speaker do leave the Chair, which was carried, and the House went into Committee upon the

ESTIMATES.

Mr. ELWIN in the Chair.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY first drew the attention of the Committee to Estimate No. 11, and to the item for fuel and light, which was set down in the estimate at £800. The Colonial Secretary stated this was a mistake in the Auditor-General's Office, and he should propose to reduce the item to £320.

This proposition was carried without a dissentient voice.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY next called the attention of the House to the item of £200, proposed to meet the expense of the passages of convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that this item had been postponed, in order that it might be ascertained whether any portion of this expense was incurred for the transport of persons under a second sentence, or doubly convicted, and he had now to inform the House, that this expense was confined wholly to prisoners sentenced to transportation in this colony for the first time, and that all expenses incurred for doubly-convicted felons were paid out of the Military Chest. He thought, therefore, the colony might well pay this expense, as it was relieving the colony of bad subjects, the whole expense of whose maintenance and superintendence was thenceforth defrayed by the Military Chest of Van Diemen's Land. He would only add, that this was a mere estimate, the actual expense might be more or less, as circumstances required; but no more would be spent than was actually necessary.

The sum of £200 for the above-stated purpose was proposed, and voted without any opposition.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY next called the attention of the Committee to Estimate No. 8, being the Estimate for the Judicial Department: and proposed that the sum of £150 be voted to defray the salary of the Clerk of the Judge at Port Phillip.

This was carried without opposition.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he would now call the attention of the Council to the department of Coroners. It would be in the recollection of the House that the salaries of the Coroners in the country districts had been voted, after cutting off the salary of the Coroner for Sydney; but as he believed the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs intended to propose a motion on the subject, he would leave the matter in his hands.

Major WENTWORTH said, that when he moved that the salary of the Coroner for Sydney be abolished, he was under the impression that the Coroner received a fee of two guineas for every inquest; he found, however, that he was mistaken, and that the fee was only one guinea. The salary of the Coroner in Sydney had been abolished; the salaries of the County Coroners had been continued, and at the same time he found that these County Coroners were receiving fees to three or four times the amount for each inquest they held. The average number of inquests in Sydney was about 100.

Dr. NICHOLSON: The number appeared from the returns to be about 150.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the average was about 103.

Major WENTWORTH continued: Taking the average in Sydney at 103, it must be remembered that the County Coroners averaged 20 cases, and for these they received, in addition to the £40 salary, fees of three or four guineas for each inquest, and he could not see why the fees of the Coroner in Sydney should be so much less. He was anxious to deal out equal justice to all: the duties of the Coroner were unpleasant duties, and at the same time they were most responsible duties. He knew well what they were, and whenever he could avoid them in Van Diemen's Land, he was very willing to give up the fees: and any one who knew what it was to see death in the horrid shapes in which it was presented to a coroner, must agree with him that the salary was not too much. He considered that he had been guilty of an injustice in moving for the abolition of the salary; and he thought that if the Coroner of Sydney had more of these unpleasant duties to perform than other coroners, he ought to be better paid. He had, therefore, no hesitation in moving, that the subject be reconsidered, and that the sum of £100 be placed again on the Estimates for the salary of the coroner.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, he was not aware that any such impression was on the minds of the House as that alluded to by the honorable member for the Cumberland Boroughs, and any one who was in the House must have been aware that the salary was abolished. It was useless to talk of impressions, and conditions, and mental reservations; when the House had once come to a vote, their considerations, what they might be, were no longer binding upon the House. And here was another instance of the great inconvenience which must attend every attempt to re-open any question which had once been solemnly decided; and if the Committee did permit it in this instance, he did not know where they would stop, or whether they would not have to go over the whole of the Estimates again, item by item. In the course pursued last night by the House, with respect to the Windsor Petition, the House had evidently overlooked one of their own Standing Orders; which, although not law elsewhere, were certainly binding upon the Council: and this law was to the effect, that no bill or motion having been negatived should be re-opened by petition. And if this Standing Rule had been adverted to last night, it would have destroyed the effect of the precedent quoted by the honorable and learned member for Camden: for there was another Rule of the Council which provided, that it was only in cases not specially provided for by the Standing Rules and Orders of the Council, that the Council should proceed, as nearly as possible, according to the precedents furnished by the House of Commons. But at present the Committee was called upon to discuss again a question which it had already solemnly decided.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the question having been put upon the sum proposed for the salary of the Coroner, that salary had been abolished by a majority of 12 to 6.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that the statement just made by the Chairman was sufficient to show that this question ought not to be entertained again, there was a majority of 12 to 6, and whatever mental reservations or conditions, one or two members might have made within themselves, the question was carried by a large majority, even though they had not voted at all. But the question now before the House, was not merely whether they should vote the salary which they had solemnly abolished; but whether they should return it with interest — with usury — for it was proposed to double the fees, as well as to continue the salary; and even without the salary, if the proposition of raising the fees were entertained, the Coroner would be a gainer instead of a loser. He would, however, take the same ground as he had before taken, and ask whether this proposal was not in direct contravention of the rule he had mentioned? And he contended that it was the bounden duty of every member of the Committee to oppose such infraction in limine. The honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs had talked of the "disagreeable duty;" this was a matter of taste. While there were those who would lose two guineas in order to avoid seeing a dead carcass, there were others who would give two guineas for the pleasure of handling it. And as it was a matter of profit the more inquests the more fees; and as the office was sought after, he could not imagine that the office was so unpleasant to the gentleman who now held it, as it might be to gentlemen of weak stomachs. And here another question arose he considered that the time had now arrived when all pluralities should be discouraged, and he thought it the duty of this Council to discourage them. The gentleman who now held the office of Coroner for Sydney held it merely as an adjunct to that of Police Magistrate; but he (Mr. Wentworth) felt convinced that the two offices were incompatible, and that one or the other must suffer. He thought too, that there might be found persons competent, in Sydney, to do the duty without salary, and for the fees merely, on the present scale; and therefore, without entering further into the question as to whether those fees ought to be increased or not, he should oppose the motion for reconsideration of the salary.

After a brief conversation Major Wentworth withdrew his motion as to the salary, intimating that he should bring forward a motion, when the item of fees came under consideration.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY passed over the items for Coroner's Clerk for Sydney and fees to the Coroner, and proposed the sum of £100 for allowances to magistrates for inquiries touching sudden deaths.

This was opposed at length, by Mr WINDEYER, who contended that where Coroners were required, Coroners ought to be appointed, instead of giving fees to magistrates; and by Dr. LANG, who contended that these inquiries formed a part of the duties of police magistrates.

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Phillip was large or small, he would not the be paid in proportion to the extent of the work which he performed.

Mr. WINDEYER remarked, that it was utterly impossible for any single person, however active, to perform the duties of Coroner for the whole of the Port Phillip District with any degree of efficiency, and he thought that it would be much better, instead of giving a large salary to one individual, to divide that salary among two or three, and apportion them to different parts of the district.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained, that the Coroner, whose salary was then under the consideration of the Committee, was the Coroner for Melbourne, the duties in the country having been hitherto discharged by the police magistrates, as in the more remote ports in this colony. He would suggest, however, that it would be better to postpone the consideration of this item, in order that he might have an opportunity of ascertaining whether any beneficial alteration could be effected.

The sum of £40 for Surgeon's fees and travelling expenses, and £15 for coffins, burials, and other incidental expenses, was then voted without discussion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he would next call the attention of the Committee to the Estimates for the salaries of Commissioners of Courts of Requests in the country districts, which had been postponed in the first instance until the Police Magistrates should have been gone through with. He had some doubt whether the Government would be able to get the duties performed for the salaries mentioned in this estimate; but, as in the present state of things, it was just possible that persons might be found to accept the office at the present rate of income, he did not intend to propose any addition. He would, therefore, propose that the sum of £840 might be allowed for the salaries of these District Commissioners, viz., one at Maitland, and one at Bathurst, at £100 each; and thirteen at £50 each, for the districts of Berrima, Goulburn, Yass, Gosford, Scone, Newcastle, Singleton, Wollongong, Queanbeyan, Hartley, Wollondilly, Muswellbrook, and Port Macquarie.

Mr. WINDEYER could not see the necessity of continuing these salaried offices, being of opinion that the various Benches of Magistrates throughout the colony might very well be expected to perform satisfactorily the same duties as these Commissioners were called upon to discharge. A jurisdiction of the extent of £30 had been already vested in the magistrates under the Master and Servants' Act, and as the measure had been found to work very well, there could be no doubt that equal benefit would be derived by allowing them a jurisdiction over other cases.

Mr. THERRY said, that in order to follow the suggestion of the honorable and learned member for Durham, it would be necessary in the first instance to rescind or alter the Act of Council under which the Courts of Requests were established. The Courts of Requests, according to the present system, not only paid their own expenses, but yielded a considerable amount of revenue. He agreed, however, with the opinion that this item was not one from which a revenue ought to be derived, and he should endeavour to get the scale of fees levied upon the suitors so far reduced as to leave a very small balance, if any, after payment of the current expenses.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that his attention had just been called to the Act of Council alluded to by the honorable and learned member for Camden, and he could see nothing in it which would tend to prevent the arrangement proposed by his honorable and learned friend the member for Durham from being carried into effect. The Governor had by this Act the power of extending Courts of Requests to any district he pleased by mere proclamation; and he could also appoint a Commissioner, or Commissioners, to each of those Courts with the same facility. Now in all this there was nothing to prevent His Excellency from establishing a Court of Requests in every district possessing a bench of magistrates, and making the unpaid magistrates of that district its commissioners. He could not credit that any inconvenience would be created by such an arrangement: for he remembered that there was a time when every Bench in the colony exercised a £10 jurisdiction, and exercised that jurisdiction properly; although it was subsequently found out that the power was not legally vested in them, having been vested only by a proclamation of one of the former Governors of the colony, who thought no doubt, that he could lawfully make such an arrangement.

Mr. THERRY said, that the Act recited by the honorable and learned member for Sydney had been repealed, and by the terms of the existing Act only one Commissioner was evidently contemplated for each district. It could hardly be expected, therefore, that any single individual could be found to take upon himself, without the slightest remuneration, the onerous duties of so important an office.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that nothing could be easier than to get rid of this objection by repealing so much of the Act in question as limited the appointment of one Commissioner only to each of the Courts of Requests.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that the difficulty might be got rid of in the same manner as that of the *Custos Rotulorum* in England: for as it was necessary to have one of these officers present at every meeting of the Justices, the difficulty had been obviated by conferring that dignity upon all the magistrates in commission, with the exception of one. So in like manner, if it was indispensably necessary to have a Commissioner to preside at the sittings of each Court of Requests, the difficulty could be put an end to by making all the magistrates commissioners, in order that they might attend to the duties in turn. If even this could not be carried out, the difficulty might be set at rest, as suggested by the honorable and learned member for Sydney, by a slight alteration in the Act. The continuance of the salaries, small as they were, might be productive of evil rather than good, by creating a desire on the part of the Police Magistrates to remain on the spot, aiming at a still further enjoyment of office at some future day, and embarrassing the administration of justice by the unpaid magistrates, by continuing that disagreeable assumption of superior power, which he was aware was too often exhibited.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL differed in opinion from the honorable and learned member for Durham, as to the nature of the law upon this point, and expressed some doubt as to whether it would be possible in transacting before benches of magistrates the business usually disposed of at Courts of Requests: for when a number of gentlemen were present, there must necessarily be, upon many occasions, a great difference of opinion among them, which would lead to much inconvenience.

Dr. LANG stated, that some such system as that proposed by the honorable and learned member for Durham was practised in Scotland, where Courts, general denominated Justice of Peace Courts, sat in the several country districts, as well as in the large towns of the kingdom, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of cases of this nature.

The COLONIAL TREASURER said, the last speaker was somewhat in error as to the nature of the Courts to which he referred, as they were usually presided over by the Sheriff of the district or by his lawfully constituted substitute.

Dr. NICHOLSON would be sorry to embarrass, or in any manner to impede the administration of justice; but when he found that a large amount of saving might be effected without doing so, he should certainly vote on the side of economy. Under the present system, almost every office of emolument in the colony was placed under the control of the Crown; but he had no hesitation in saying that the system was Anti-British, and could not be perpetuated. Every measure, therefore, tending to vest in the colonists a more perfect control over their own affairs, of which after all they must be the best judges, must certainly be productive of benefit.

After some further discussion, the Committee divided, when there appeared to be nine votes for it, and nine against it.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as the decision of the question now rested upon his casting vote, he must give that vote upon the rule laid down an evening or two since, that where the question at issue concerned an existing impost, duty, or allowance, and a number of members equal to those who voted for its abolition, were found to vote for its continuance, the person on whom the decision of the matter depended was bound to leave such impost, duty, or allowance, undisturbed. He should therefore give his vote in favour of the motion.

After the CHAIRMAN had given his vote in the affirmative, he stated that he had done so in accordance with the rule previously laid down, namely, that in the event of a casting vote being thrown on the Chairman in regard to money, if the sum had been previously allowed, it was to be again affirmed, and that he had given his vote without at all allowing his private opinion to influence his decision; if he had done wrong, he would be happy if any of the members would set him right.

Mr. WENTWORTH considered that the honorable member in the chair was bound, by the rule he had referred to, to give his vote in support of the negative, as there were sundry items in the vote which never had been voted before, and were in fact a new impost.

Mr. THERRY was of opinion, that, as the matter had been decided by the declared vote of the Chairman, it ought not to be opened again to discussion.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that he had given his vote for the affirmative, under the impression that the whole sum had been previously allowed; but if it could be shown to him, that any part of it was additional to that of the preceding year, he would certainly reverse his vote.

Mr. THERRY wished to be heard on the point of order; but in consequence of calls from both sides of the House, resumed his seat.

The CHAIRMAN then briefly stated, that the question was open, in consequence of what had fallen from the member for Sydney. If any of the gentlemen present could show that the whole sum had not been previously voted, he should decide otherwise than he had intimated; and trusted that those gentlemen, in whose favour his decision at present was, would be prepared to support his decision.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was happy to have it in his power to refer the Chairman to the published reports of the late Council, by which it appeared, that Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, for each of the districts named in the Estimate, had been then agreed to.

Mr. WINDEYER did not think the explanation was sufficient, as although it was named in some documents, yet it was not there stated that £50 was to be allowed to each; and if so, there was at least £300 to be omitted, as the whole sum named in the year referred to was £550.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY admitted the truth of Mr. Windeyer's assertion; but submitted, that although the allowances for the six districts referred to were not named, they were implied in the vote.

The CHAIRMAN complimented the Colonial Secretary on the candid manner in which he had given his explanation, which had relieved his mind from what was according to his decision a wrong impression. It appeared to him, from the authority pointed out, that although it was intended to appoint Commissioners for the districts of Singleton, Wollongong, Queanbeyan, Hartley, Wollombi, and Muswellbrook, no salaries were named for them. Now, he did not conceive that any existing institution should be disturbed by the casting vote of the Chairman; and so far as the salaries that had been previously voted went, he was ready to vote for the affirmative. But then there was also £300 for six new Commissioners, and as he had before stated, he did not think any new burthens should be cast upon the people by the Chairman's solitary vote; he was therefore in a dilemma. If he voted for the affirmative, his vote would be final; but if he voted for the negative, it would not preclude any honorable member from bringing forward the motion again immediately, so far as the old salaries were concerned. He should therefore vote with the noes.

The question was therefore negatived.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wentworth, the COLONIAL SECRETARY then proposed, that the sum of £550 be voted, which was immediately agreed to, as well as £550 for Registrars, and £450 for Bailiffs.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, that £200 be voted for the Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Port Phillip.

Mr. WINDEYER inquired whether there were any new Commissioners in this vote: and upon being informed that there was one at Portland, moved that the vote be reduced to £50, being the salary for the Commissioner at Portland.

It was discovered that there were only eleven members present: so the House adjourned, at a few minutes past nine.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Bird, a single meeting: R. Lamb, £535 3s.; J. Moran, £7 16s. 11d.; H. Hayes, £7 11s. The insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of William Matthews, a single meeting: J. Ocock, £34 10s. 1d.; A. and S. Lyons, £30 12s.

In the estate of James Cullen, a single meeting: J. Onus, £69; W. Onus, £54; I. Onus, £38; R. Gowland, £9; G. Seymour, £73; W. Solomon, £50; J. Cock, £16 17s.; —— M'Connell, £19 8s. 8d.; Bank of New South Wales, £92 0s. 11d.

In the estate of Thomas Mainwaring, a single meeting: J. Westmore, £219 0s. 11d.; J. J. Smith, £554 15s.; E. Underwood, (rent), £45; A. Kellie, £23; R. M'Kenzie, £13; E. Underwood, (costs), £53 2s. 9d.

In the estate of Hugh Kennedy, a single meeting: Hercules Watt, £446 5s. 5d.: Gowland and Williams, £23 18s. 9d.

In the estate of Robert Lord, a first meeting: W. Walker, £2 9s. 7d.; Coveny's estate, £61 9s. 6d.

In the estate of Potts, Baxter, and Co., a second meeting: Union Bank, £183 5s. 2d.; Commercial Bank, £113 16s.; Bank of New South Wales, £146 14s. 8d.; James King, £23 5s. 6d.; J. Jessett, £15 9s.; J. Moody, £36 2s. 9d.; T. and M. Woolley, £5 12s. 11d.; F. Mitchell and Co.'s estate, £11 2s. 10d.; E. Lotze, £28 13s. 11d.; Pite and Preston, £222 19s. 5d.; Sydney Banking Company, £284 13s. 3d.; Bank of Australasia, £1318 17s. 4d.; E. Caswell, £145; Lewis Leon, £26 16s. 6d.; J. W. Bowden, £56 7s. 1d.; James Hooper, £28; L. Hughes, £100; L. Iredale, £79 13s. 1d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Edward Youngman and Co., a third meeting, at ten.

James Nowlan, a special meeting, for examination only, at eleven.

Charles Robins, a special meeting, to determine on an offer to purchase the assets, at two.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

James M'Cooey, a third meeting, at ten.

Michael Farrell, a first meeting, at ten.

R. and T. Coveny, a special meeting, at eleven.

Foss and Lloyd, a special meeting, at one.

J. W. P. Blick, a special meeting, at half-past one.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following schedules were filed yesterday:—

William Tucker and John Carne Bidwell, trading under the firm of William Tucker and Co., of Pitt-street, Sydney, merchants: Debts, £13,177 16s. 6d. Assets—landed property, £1862 13s. 6d.; personal ditto, £727 7s.; good debts, £7756 0s. 5d.; assumed dividend of £6080 6s 6d. of doubtful debts, £608 0s. 7d. Balance deficiency, £2223 9s.

John Schofield, of Eastern Creek, near Windsor, farmer: Debts, £614 17s. 6d. Assets—landed property, £340; personal ditto, £5; outstanding debts, £75. Balance deficiency, £169 17s. 6d.

John Weston, of Molonglo, settler: Debts, £1107 9s. 9d.; assets, personal property, £463; balance deficiency, £644 9s. 9d.

Andrew Louis De Metz, of Cleveland House, Sydney, Broker: Debts £2099 10s.; assets, landed property, £20; personal property, £271; outstanding debts, £5342 3s. 2d.; less bad and doubtful, £3013 1s. 9d.; £520 1s. 5d.; balance deficiency, £1479 8s. 7d.

Hercules Watt, of No. 57, Phillip-street, Sydney, sequestrated on petition. No schedule filed.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—The drunkards' list contained in all, six charges: one was sent to stocks for six hours, or to pay 5s.; another was sent twelve hours to the mill, and a female for not paying 11s. was ordered 24 hours to the cells; Mary Jones, *alias* Sarah Smith, to pay 21s., or go 48 hours to the cells; George Murray, *for a like default*, to go 24 hours to the mill; and James Ward, to pay a like sum, or go 120 hours to the mill. The general list contained, eight charges, viz.—Ann Laughton, for stealing, committed for trial; William Minehan, robbery, discharged, there being no prosecutor; Richard Brownlow, and Elizabeth C. Byles, for indecency, each paid £5 2s. 6d.; J. Hindell, for breach of the peace, arranged out of Court; W. Henderson, for selling stolen property, remanded; D. Farrell, suspicion of stealing, discharged on his former recognizances.

MAJOR DAUITT'S ESTATE.—A remarkable choice corner portion of this estate, in Parramatta-street, will be sold by public auction this day, in allotments, on the ground, at noon, by Mr. Stubbs,—taking precedence of the sale of the Chippendale house and ground.—*Communicated.*

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. Fullerton, D. D., on the 30th ult., Mr. Robert M'Donald, of Sydney, to Miss Mary Ann Redmond, late of Newry, North of Ireland.

DEATH.

On the 26th ultimo, aged 43 years, J. C. L. Thompson, Esq., of Rhyana, near Goulburn.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

MR. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Glass, Hats, and General Merchandise; at half-past 11 o'clock, Porter, Ale, and Sherry.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, this evening, Books, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Unfinished Stone-built House in Kent-street, Allotments of Land, 100 acre Farm, Wool, Sheep, and Book Debts of Insolvent.

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN.—At the Royal Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Brandy, Cider, Ale, Goodwill, Lease, and License.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 9 for 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Ironmongery, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—On the ground, Parramatta-street, at 1 o'clock, six Building Allotments.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Woolpacks, Rugs, Mats, Earthenware, Hardware, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. M. GANNON.—At the Albion Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Cedar.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE first class brigantine *WATERLILY*, 155 tons, John Hayle, Commander. This vessel will sail on Sunday, the 12th instant, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to Captain Hayle, on board at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
6139 Queen-street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND,
(With immediate despatch.)

THE fine PACKET BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, Captain D. G. Munro; has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage having first rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

J. B METCALFE.
November 1. 6125

A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO PROCEED FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE fine, fast-sailing, clipper schooner *ALLIGATOR*, 229 tons, A1, R. Cook, commander, will sail in fourteen days for the above port. Mechanics and labourers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the number of passengers is limited, and every possible care will be used for the comfort of both cabin and steerage passengers. Early application is necessary to secure passages by this vessel. Steerage passengers can either find themselves in provisions, or the captain will engage to do so. For further particulars apply to J. G. Raphael, Shipping Agent, Lower George-street, or to Captain Cook, on board.
6111

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
If sufficient inducement offers.

THE fine A1 Bristol-built ship *GONDOLIER*, 437 tons register, Hamilton Oliver, commander. This vessel has great height between decks, and is well adapted for the conveyance of horses. For freight or passage apply to Captain Oliver, on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, November 2. 6122

FOR VALPARAISO.
(To sail in fourteen days.)

THE fine fast-sailing teak-built packet brig *REGIA*, 120 tons burthen. This vessel has good height between decks, and is fitted up expressly for passengers. As the number of passengers is limited, early application is necessary. For cabin or steerage passage, or other particulars, apply to J. G. Raphael, shipping agent, Lower George-street, or to Captain Oppenheim, on board the ship *Persian*, Cambell's Wharf.
6116

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing barque *HONDURAS*, A. 1, burthen 392 tons, John Hall, Commander, will commence loading for London in a few days, and having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. Application for freight or passage, to be made to the Master, on board, or to Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.
6131

TO THE ELECTORS OF PHILLIP WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my sincere thanks for the one hundred and fifty-one votes polled for me on Wednesday; and as a citizen, for your firm resistance of the (to say the least) improper influence of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and four Councillors (viz., Messrs. Wilshire, Flood, Macdermott, Neale, Hill, Smidmore, and Brown), who canvassed against me. Though I have not obtained the honour I was ambitious of yet—knowing that, had the election been entirely conducted in the same spirit of fairness in which it was contested on my part, the result would have been different—I shall at the next opportunity again presume to solicit your votes, and feel that I shall then be successful. Again thanking you for the flattering number of votes recorded for me,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE WILKIE.
November 2.

FOR SALE, EX "HONDURAS."

DUNBAR'S ALE AND STOUT in three dozen casks at 10s. per dozen, by the single cask.

J. B. METCALFE.
November 3. 6137

A SAVING TO THE PUBLIC.
AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S CITY MART, GEORGE-STREET.

THE best Hysonskin Tea, growth of 1843, £1 12s per cent
Superior Pouching and Congou kind in boxes 28 lbs., 2 s. each warranted
Ration Green Tea, 42lbs. in the box £1 10s. each, warranted
Best Loaf Sugar, at 4d. per lb., in any quantity
Siam White Sugar, 3½d. per lb.
Domestic Sugar 1½d. per lb.
Prime English Pine Apple Cheese, 9d. per lb.
Cured Hams, from 4½d. per lb.
Westphalia Hams 6d. per lb.
Fine York Hams, 8½d. per lb.
Best Patna Rice, 1½d. per lb., by the bag
Best Mustard and Pickles, 10s. per dozen
Sperm Candles, by the box 1s. 6d. per lb.
Dunbar's Ale and Porter, 10s. per dozen
Manila Cigars, 35s. per 1000
Port and Sherry Wine, 15s. per dozen, warranted
American Negrohead Tobacco, 2s. 9d. per lb.
Best Colonial Tobacco, 1s. 3d. per lb.

OILS AND PAINTS.

Best Black Oil, at 2s. 3d. per gallon
Best London White Lead, at 30s. per cwt.
Paints, of colours, at 30s. per cwt.
With a great variety of other goods equally low.

I. S. recommends the above articles, all of which are of the best description, and will be found much lower in price than at any other house in Sydney. 6141

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

SEED PEAS, of the New Soymeter, will be saved to order. The quality is excellent. To be seen in the green state, for a few days, at No. 24, Vegetable Market.
Sydney, November 2. 6117

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A FARM, containing 800 Acres of Land situate within seven miles of Parramatta (on the Richmond road); it is well watered; all fenced in; 100 acres cleared; 50 acres in cultivation, with a residence for an overseer and for the farm labourers. Also, *for Sale, as aforesaid*, EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND, each parcel containing 50 acres. Terms of payment, viz.:—Two by per cent Cash (on the sums agreed upon), and the remainder in 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months. For further particulars apply to Mr M. Connor, at the office of David Poole, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

Or, the above would be let on lease to an eligible tenant or tenants. 6147

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by private contract with right of station, eighteen hundred head of CATTLE, now running on three stations in the Maneroo district, viz., bullock, breeding, and heifer stations formerly the property of John Hosking, Esq., now in possession of Messrs. Sparks and Gerrard. The above cattle are quiet and well bred, great care having been taken in improving the herd. There are already about four hundred calves on the breeding station. On the bullock run is an excellent cottage with six rooms, barn, dairy, and all requisite outbuildings, with about sixty acres of land under cultivation: forming altogether the most complete establishment in that district.

For further particulars apply to

NICHOLAS JAMES,
6112 45, George-street.

CAUTION.

I CAUTION herewith every one not to take any of the undermentioned Orders or Cheques in payment, as the same were taken by bushrangers from Mr. J. Perfriment, at the Peel River; I request also all parties, on whom these orders or cheques are drawn, to stop their payment:—

Date,	£	s.	d.
March 26—Drawer, M. Kid, No. 178 on — Larnie, in favour of John Stacey	1	0	0
September 1—Drawer, — Argraves, No. 58, on — Hosking, in favour of — Jervey	1	0	0
September 6—Drawer, H. Baldwin, on G. Baldwin, in favour of R. Sullivan	1	5	0
June 8—Drawer, J. Weaver, on D. Jones, in favour of D. Welch	3	0	0
September 19—Drawer, W. Waterford, on G. Bowman, in favour of G. Smith	1	0	0
October 13—Ditto, ditto, in favour of J. Andrews	1	6	0
April 24—Drawer — Dawson, on — Arnold, in favour of C. Taylor	1	0	0
February 13—Drawer, — Arnold, on — Nockey, in favour of A. M'Bean	1	0	0
Ten Orders drawn by J. Thom on H. Dangar, Nos 11b, 112, 109, 151, 113, 107, 106, 1014, 116, 96			
October 10—Drawer, — Elwin, on — Broadhurst, in favour of P. Martin	2	0	0
October 9—Ditto, ditto, in favour of Pat Collins	2	0	0
Sydney Bank Note, No. 26653	1	0	0
October 28—Drawer, — Wilks No. 42, on — Dacre, in favour of — Lambert	0	15	0
July 9—Drawer, — Mogguge, on J. Dangar, in favour of — Amer	1	0	0
September 17—Drawer, — Meguire, on J. Jeny in favour of F. Andrews	2	0	0
September 23—Drawer, C. Lewis, on W. Beames, in favour of C. Lewis	1	0	0
September 24—Ditto, ditto, in favour of W. Colbourne	1	0	0
August 14—Ditto on Trustee of Drake and Co., in favour of J. Augustus	5	0	0
September 19—Ditto, ditto, ditto	1	0	0
September 22—Ditto, ditto, ditto	1	0	0
June 24—Ditto, ditto, in favour of J. Cameron	0	5	0
October 2.—Drawer, Divine, on Captain Russell, in favour of J. Perfriment	0	12	6
October 2—Ditto, ditto, in favour of Edward Teddy	1	0	0
July 24—Ditto, ditto, in favour of — M'Cunnock	0	18	0
February 24—Ditto, ditto, in favour of M. Long	1	0	0
September 26—Drawer, — Kennedy, on Walter Gray, in favour of J Dennison	5	0	0
September 11—Ditto, ditto, in favour of D. Horgan	3	9	0
September 11—Ditto, ditto in favour of T Hawkes	2	10	10
September 28—Drawers, Anderson and Sinclair, on Bank of Australasia, in favour of J. Thom	7	0	0
June 30—Drawer, Robert M'Kenzy, on ditto, in favour of John Heary	3	6	0
October 15—No. 42, ditto, ditto, in favour of James M'Brian	5	7	0
July 22—Drawer, W. Russel, on Campbell, Hill, and Co., in favour of — Moggage	1	5	0
August 15—Drawer, — Jolliff, on Archibald Bell, in favour of — Cleboan	1	10	0
August 16—Drawer, — Marks, on — Beattie, in favour of And. Orphant	2	0	0
September 15—Drawer, — Allen, on ditto, in favour of J. Perfriment	2	15	0
September 15—Ditto, ditto, ditto	4	5	0
September 14—Drawer, — Marks, on ditto, in favour of — Carroll	1	2	0
September 25—Drawer, — Allen, on ditto, in favour of — Thompson	0	10	0
September 25—Ditto No. 35, ditto, in favour of G. Williams	2	0	0
September 11—Drawer, J. Saw, on — Pringle, in favour of — Selwood	7	12	7
July 1—Drawer, — Pringle, on J. Wightman, in favour of — Robinson	3	2	7
October 12—Drawer, — Slowman No. 94, on Flower and Co., in favour of J. Perfriment	3	0	0
October 11—Ditto No. 95, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
October 10—Ditto No. 96, ditto, ditto	0	16	0
September 16—Drawer, — Moggadge, on J Dangar, ditto	2	0	0
September 16—Ditto, ditto, ditto	3	0	0
May 14—Drawer, J. H Cox, on W. M. Cox, in favour of J Harry	1	12	6
October 4—Drawer J. Norris, on Union Bank, in favour of J Perfriment	11	0	0
August 22—Drawer, Londale, on — Kales, in favour of — Kennedy	2	0	0
October 3—Drawer, H. Smith, ditto, in favour of J. Perfriment	1	0	0

EDWARD LOTZE,
Jamison-street.
November 2. 6113

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

GROCERY, PROVISION, AND COMMISSION CHANDLERY STORE, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol.

Every man dealing with the undersigned will be sure to get a penny-worth for his penny—Colonial Produce.

6120 JOHN FRANKLEY AND CO.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN A HOUSE.
DUKE-STREET, CHIPPENDALE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell, by private contract, all that valuable allotment of Land, having thereon erected a new Brick House, with two rooms, neatly finished; together with a spacious piece of ground attached.

The front room is 12 feet by 12 feet, and back room 12 feet by 10 feet, with a well of water; all fenced in.

Terms, liberal. 6135

BEST PRICE given for second-hand Clothes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Books, Linen, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY.
117, Kent-street, north of Erskine-street.

N. B.—A note addressed to the above—parties waited upon at their own residences. 6114

WOOL.

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL of the present clip, and will make advances on Wool consigned to their house in London.

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
6130 Hunter-street.

PARTIES having demands on Mr. BLACKMAN'S COMMITTEE will please send them in, under cover, to Mr. Aldis, for immediate Liquidation.

November 2. 6149

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will feel obliged by having an intercourse with Mr. James Lacey and Mr. Thomas Pendar, purchasers of land, at O'Connell Town: the former, allotments No. 1, block 7; and the latter, No. 4, block 7, Harden-street.

SAMUEL JONES,
6145 At Mr. Gibbes's, Fort-street.

NOTICE.

UNLESS the freight and charges on eight pieces of Sherry Wine, ex *City of Sydney*, from New Zealand, (shipped by Henry Thompson, of the Bay of Islands, and consigned to John Morris, Sydney), be paid within fourteen days from this date, they will be sold by public auction to defray the same.

J. B. METCALFE,
Agent for the *City of Sydney*
November 3. 6136

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual license of departure was this day granted to George Frederick Irvine to proceed in the brig *Union*, bound to Launceston, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council 4 Victoria No. 17.

H. H. BROWNE,
Superintendent of Water Police.
Water Police Office,
Sydney, November 2, 1843. 6120

A RESPECTABLE female wanted, as general house servant in a small family. For particulars apply at Flagstaff Cottage, opposite the Flagstaff. 6142

WANTED, a woman, to cook and make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. Kerr, Pitt-street South. 6148

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

A BAY MARE, about six years old, race tail, branded IS under the saddle and R reversed off shoulder, either strayed or feloniously taken from my run on Page's River.

If strayed, any party delivering the same to me, or otherwise giving such information as will lead to her recovery, will receive the reward of Two Pounds; and if stolen, a reward of Ten Pounds will be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.

J. B. RUNDLE.
Page's River. 6115

FOUND, in the neighbourhood of Crown Street, Surry Hills, a gold ring, watch key, and three seals. The owner may have the same on application at the *Herald* Office, and payment of this advertisement. 6118

TO LET, a commodious house in Bligh-street, containing ten rooms, two closets, two cellars, large kitchen, two horse stable, also an excellent well of water; lately occupied by Lieutenant Lugard. For address apply to

JAMES TURNER,
6138 Fruiterer, King-street.

TO LET, and immediate possession given, that splendid three-story house lately occupied by Mr. Evans, fronting the Flagstaff, in Upper Fort street. The house has fourteen well ventilated and airy rooms, a two-stall stable and coach house, in every way well suited for a large family of the first respectability, at the reduced rent of from £100 to £120 per annum. Inquire of

JOHN DALLEY,
6123 Opposite the Dockyard.

TO LET, five two-story, well finished, and convenient HOUSES, near the southern boundary, Surry Hills. To good and PERMANENT tenants the rent will be moderate, apply at Mr. Thurlow's Office, or at the premises.

November 2. 6140

TO LET, a house situate in Botany-street, containing nine rooms, with kitchen, stable, and other outbuildings, together with a good well of water. Also a neat cottage, situate in the same street, containing six rooms, with cellar and detached kitchen. Rent moderate. Apply to

THOMAS JONES,
6124 Redfern Estate.

NEWCASTLE.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, part of the late residence of the Harbour-Master at Newcastle, comprising two sitting and four bed rooms, a detached kitchen, two-stalled stable (containing a small room for man-servant), and ample domestic accommodations. The house is delightfully and eligibly situate (with a verandah in front, and a nice garden), and it commands an extensive view of the harbour, town, &c. There is a well of excellent water on the premises. The fittings up are all in good taste, and in the most perfect order. Application to be made to Mr. F. Becke at the Court-house Newcastle,—if by letter, post paid. 6143

WINDSOR.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, YORK LODGE, a commodious family house, with garden, stabling, paddocks, &c., well known as the residence of the late Captain Brabyn. Rent very moderate. Apply at the Parsonage. 6110

WEATHERBOARD INN, BATHURST ROAD.

TO BE LET, the unexpired Lease of the above premises, having ten months to run. The house is in full trade, and as the wool season is fast approaching a brisk business may be expected. Should the tenant desire it, arrangements may be made for a continuance of the Lease beyond the period above named. For particulars apply to

T. M. SLOMAN,
Commission Agent.
Bathurst, October 30. 6108

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale by Public Auction of the five Residences, Redfern Estate, is postponed to TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1843.

6134 T. STUBBS, Mart, King-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND LIBRARIANS
THIS EVENING.

W. G. MOORE is instructed to sell, without reserve, THIS EVENING, at his Mart Hall's Buildings, Pitt-street,

The Library of a Gentleman, comprising many interesting Works, such as

Cheries O'Malley
The Novels of Sidney, Cooper Scott, and others
Wordsworth's Greece, illustrated, beautifully bound
Morell's History of England
Byron's Works
Mudie's Works, 6 vols.
Smiley Yow; or, the Dog Fiend
Howitt's Works
Goldsmith's Works
And a host of others, on view at the Rooms

AFTER WHICH,

A good assortment of Stationery and School Books consisting of—

Ledgers, various sizes
Pens
Ink
Lead Pencils
Drawing Books
Spelling Books
Primers.

ALSO,

An assortment of Sugraviges,

ATTEND EARLY.
Terms at sale. 6159

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES OF NEW BOOKS, JUST LANDED,
Ex *PALESTINE*.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions to sell by Auction, without the least reserve, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 9 h instant, at Seven o'clock precisely, about One Thousand Volumes of Books, among which may be enumerated the following Works:—

Roscoe's Novels
Waverley ditto
Swift's Works
Smollett's ditto
Fielding's ditto
Roby's Tour
Shakspere's Works
Beattie's ditto
Chapman's ditto
Falconer's ditto
Spectator
Sterne's Works
Sporting Sketches
Land and Sea Tales
Tough Yarns
Tints of Talent
Waverley Anecdotes
Whitehead's Robbers
Wilson's Notes Abroad
Batty's Rhine, Germany, &c.
Byron's Works
Caulfield's Characters
D'Abrantes' Napoleon
Pope, Burns, and Goldsmith
Scott's Travels
Hall's South America
Arabian Nights
Book of Caesis and Monks
Bunyan
Don Quixote
Campbell's Glencoe
Irving's Prairies and India
Variety of Voyages and Travels
Johnson's Dictionary
Barrow's ditto
Walker's ditto
Murray's Grammar
Ready Reckoner
Dilworth's Spelling Book
Markam's ditto
Mavor's ditto

With a great variety of instructive and amusing Works, particulars of which will appear in a Catalogue to be had gratis, cash. 6129

GLASS AND HATS.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, (late Bank of Australia,) at Eleven o'clock,

Four pair cut decanters
Eight dozen cut jelly and custard cups
Four ditto ditto liqueur glasses
Two cases Harris's hats

Without reserve. 6149

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, &c.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd of November, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia.

Positively without the slightest reserve, and by order of the Trustees:

Planes—trying, long, jack, beading, sash smoothing, rabbet grooving, ploughs, &c., &c.
Locks—door, plated, mortice, bushed, cupboard, desk
Bronze and brass padlocks, &c., &c., &c.
Sheep bells
Cork squeezers, sinks, traps, door-handles, gridirons, saucepans, door-bolts, knockers pestles and mortars, sash-lights, large boilers, and every other description of ironmongery.

Terms at sale 6155

VARIETY.

MR. POLACK will sell by auction, at his rooms, (late Bank of Australia), THIS DAY, November 3rd, to close accounts,—by order of the different parties concerned,

13 bags coffee
50 gross Bell's lucifers
3 cases scented soap
1 case lavender water
1000 boxes night lights
1 chest of tea
14 kegs of paint
20 dozen port wine
44 pieces of calico
1 tin case of gentlemen's stocks and collars
6 cases, 1 dozen each, castor oil
4 certificates tobacco
4 cases curry powder
1 cask Warren's black
3 dozen olives

Cash, and no reserve. 6156

TO PUBLICANS

THE REVENUE.

ABSTRACT of the **REVENUE** of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, (exclusively of the District of Port Phillip,) for the **QUARTERS**, ended 30th September, 1842, and 1843, respectively, showing the Increase or Decrease under each Head thereof.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Quarter ending 30th September, 1842.	Quarter ended 30th September, 1843.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Gallons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duties on Spirits imported	3rd Quarter, 1842.. 48,469	25,388 10 8	18,771 16 5	.....	6,616 13 10
	ditto 1843.. 36,077				
Duties on Spirits distilled in the Colony	3rd Quarter, 1842.. 5,450	1,772 1 0	2,529 9 0	757 8 0	
	ditto 1843.. 5,621				
Duties on Tobacco Imported		10,225 7 7	8,299 15 6	.....	1,925 12 1
Ad-valorem Duty on Foreign Goods Imported		4,723 1 11	3,745 14 4	.....	978 1 7
Fees on the Entry and Clearance of Vessels, Wharfage, and Light House Dues		889 4 10	920 0 4	30 15 6	
Post Office Collections		4,226 19 3	5,200 14 0	973 14 9	
Auction Duty and Licenses to Auctioneers		5,154 14 5	1,463 9 4	.....	691 5 1
Licenses to Distil, and to Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors		1,107 18 6	775 8 8	.....	332 9 10
Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars		74 0 0	110 0 0	36 0 0	
Rents of Tolls, Ferries, Market Dues, and Government Premises		1,196 15 0	1,270 10 8	73 15 8	
Collected by the Agent for the Clergy and School Estates		806 10 4	309 5 1	.....	497 5 3
Collected by the Government Printer		220 12 2	222 17 4	2 5 2	
Fees of the several Public Offices and Courts of Justice		5,295 4 11	6,959 2 5	1,663 17 6	
Fines collected in the several Courts of Justice		1,162 9 0	910 15 11	.....	251 13 1
Assessment of Live Stock beyond the Boundaries of Location		5,904 5 0	4,213 11 3 8	.....	1,690 13 4
Fees and Fines collected by Commissioners of Crown Lands		219 0 0	161 0 5 2	.....	57 19 10
Collected as Tonnage Duty in support of the Water Police		378 10 6	349 12 6	.....	28 18 0
Collected for Water supplied to Shipping		185 7 6	.....	.....	185 7 6*
Crown's share of Seizures made by the Department of Customs		83 6 8	274 7 6	191 0 10	
Proceeds of the Sale of Confiscated, Unclaimed, and other Public Property		175 16 2	195 19 11	20 3 9	
		£ 66,190 9 0	56,683 10 9	3,749 1 2	13,255 19 6
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Town Allotments		3,756 17 8	2,351 16 1	.....	1,405 1 7
Quit Rents and Redemption of Quit Rents		9,215 0 0	3,755 6 8	.....	5,459 13 4
Rents of Land Temporarily Leased		699 19 8	613 7 2	.....	86 12 6
Fees on the Delivery of Title Deeds		342 15 6	208 0 0	.....	134 15 0
Licenses to Depasture Stock on Crown Lands		6,064 0 0	5,860 0 0	.....	204 0 0
Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands		498 0 0	234 0 0	.....	264 0 0
		£ 20,576 12 4	13,022 9 11	.....	7,554 2 5
Amount contributed from the Military Chest, for the services of the Water Police, in preventing the escape of Convicts by sea		554 12 11	.....	.....	554 12 11
Repayment for the Treatment of Convicts in the Lunatic Asylum		1,928 1 9	.....	.....	1,928 1 9
Repayment by the City Treasurer of half the Expenses of the Sydney Police for the half-year, ended 30th June, 1843		.....	2,198 10 3	2,198 10 3	
Payment for Iron Pipes supplied to the Gas Company		.....	370 16 0	370 16 0	
Payment for Iron Pipes and Slates supplied for the new Cells at Female Factory		.....	114 10 0	114 10 0	
Payment for the Treatment of Free Patients in the Lunatic Asylum		.....	113 13 0	113 13 0	
Payment for Equipments retained by Surveyors		.....	55 4 7	55 4 7	
Payment by Poor Settlers for Wheat distributed to them on Loan		.....	48 5 6	48 5 6	
Payment for converting Junk into Oakum		.....	35 18 11	35 18 11	
Payment for the use of the Diving Bell		.....	25 18 0	25 18 0	
Payment for Coals supplied to the Ordnance Department		13 13 0	.....	.....	13 13 0
Surcharges recovered		91 13 6	30 8 2½	.....	61 5 3½
		£ 2,588 1 2	2,993 4 5½	2,962 16 3	2,557 12 11½
Totals		£ 89,355 2 6	72,699 5 1½	6,711 17 5	23,367 14 10½
				Deduct Increase	£ 6,711 17 5
				Decrease on the Quarter	£ 16,655 17 5½

* This branch of Revenue has been transferred to the City Corporation.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SERIES OF PROPOSED POSTAGE RESOLUTIONS.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom the series of proposed Resolutions on the Colonial Post Office was referred, on the 10th October, 1843, have taken the same into consideration and report as follows:—

Your Committee are entirely agreed, as to the principle involved in the first and second of the resolution in questions, viz.:—That the Post Office Establishment is of paramount importance for the gradual development of the general resources of the colony, and the gradual advancement of its entire population; and in order to carry out its important objects to the fullest extent, it is indispensably necessary to reduce the rates of postage, on all inland letters, to the lowest practicable amount. On these points, the witnesses examined have expressed but one opinion, and in perfect accordance with that opinion, your Committee would add that they cannot regard the colonial Post Office as a legitimate source of revenue under any circumstances, and that they entirely approve of the practice hitherto pursued by the local Government in expending whatever savings are effected from the revenue of that department, in the establishment of additional Post Offices, and in thereby affording additional facilities of communication throughout the territory.

In regard to the propriety of reducing the rate of postage chargeable on letters posted for town delivery, from two-pence—its present amount in Sydney—to one penny, the witnesses examined on the subject, have all expressed themselves strongly in favour of such a measure, and they all anticipate a very great increase of epistolary correspondence from its adoption; provided, however, that the requisite facilities of communication shall be afforded to the public in the establishment of receiving-offices in various parts of the city. Your Committee have therefore no hesitation in recommending the adoption of this measure, as soon as the necessary arrangements for bringing it into operation can be effected; and they would also recommend that all letters posted for town delivery should be charged the penny rate, irrespectively of weight up to four ounces.

The system of pre-payment, at half the rate of postage chargeable on letters paid on delivery appears to be the most doubtful part of the system now in operation in Great Britain; and for various reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate, your Committee would not recommend its adoption in this colony. It has already been in operation for some time in the City of Sydney; but either the fact has not been generally known, or the requisite facilities for carrying out the measure have not been afforded to the public: for it has hitherto been taken advantage of, in the general correspondence of the City, only to the very limited extent of one in fifteen. As the use of stamps, however, like those now in use in the mother country, as well for inland, as for town letters, and the system of pre-payment which they imply, would greatly facilitate the operations of the Post Office Establishment, and prove an important accommodation to a considerable portion of the public both in town and country, your Committee would strongly recommend the adoption of such stamps, to be used or not at the option of the writer, without subjecting letters paid on delivery to double postage.

In regard to the present rates of postage for inland letters, your Committee are decidedly of opinion that they are a great deal too high, as well for the revenue as for the public generally; and they entirely agree with the majority of the witnesses examined, in regarding the continuance of such rates as tantamount, in many instances, to an absolute prohibition of epistolary intercourse, while it subjects the revenue to great loss, and entails much inconvenience on the public from the encouragement it affords for the transmission of letters by private hands.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that if the change proposed in the fourth of the resolutions submitted for their consideration, viz.:—the substitution of a uniform and comparatively low rate of postage, for all inland letters, in lieu of the present high and varying rates, is at all practicable, as a measure affecting the public revenue—it would be extremely desirable at the present critical time in the history of the colony, as a measure deeply affecting the convenience of the public. For if the existing rates have ever been felt oppressive by the community, they must be so at present in a fourfold degree, from the widely prevailing depression of the times. And your Committee cannot conceal their well-founded apprehensions that, if these rates are continued, a very great defalcation of the Post-Office Revenue will be the inevitable result. For if such a defalcation has already taken place in the neighbouring colony of Van Diemen's Land, even under a uniform rate of four-pence, it must *a fortiori* be anticipated, and to a much greater extent, under the existing rates of this colony. The principle question, therefore, for the consideration of your Committee is, whether a greater amount of defalcation is not likely to take place from the continuance of the present rates, than from the substitution of a uniform and comparatively low rate of postage; on this question, however, your Committee have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

In regard to the amount of reduction which it would be practicable to effect on the existing rates, the only question with your Committee has been, between these rates and a uniform rate at two-pence. A four-pence rate, as proposed by the Postmaster-General, or even a three-pence rate, would, in the opinion of your Committee, be quite inoperative, either in materially increasing the general correspondence of the colony, or in ensuring a progressive increase of the Post Office Revenue, or even in putting down the private modes of conveyance now so generally in use.

The opinion of witnesses, whose judgment and experience entitled them to great consideration, is that the general correspondence of the colony would at all events be doubled the first year, under a uniform two-penny rate, and that it would continue to increase annually, for some time at least, in arithmetical proportion. The following was the rate of progression under the uniform penny rate in England, as exhibited in the number of letters transmitted through the London General Post Office during the first two years of the operation of that system, as contrasted with the last year of the old system:—

Number of letters transmitted through the London General Post Office, during the four weeks ending 31st July, of the three following years, respectively:—

1839.	1840.	1841.
1,704,977	3,900,235	5,522,833

Increase in two years 3,817,856, or more than treble the number during the last year of the old system.

The average rate of postage actually received on all letters transmitted through the Post Office in England, under the uniform penny rate, is a penny farthing; and as it has been ascertained that the number of double letters in this colony is much the same as in England, the average postage to be anticipated from a rate of double that amount may be estimated at two-pence-half-penny nearly.

Your Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the majority of the witnesses examined, that no change should take place in the present rates of postage chargeable on ship-borne letters to or from places beyond the limits of the colony, excepting in the adoption of the present English scale of weights, as exhibited in the fourth resolution, the substitution of which for the present colonial scale, your Committee would accordingly and unhesitatingly recommend.

Your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that no postage should be charged on newspapers; although in estimating the comparative revenue and cost of the Post Office department, it should not be forgotten that there is no stamp duty on newspapers in this colony; and that as the number of newspapers now transmitted through the Post Offices is not less than 905,709 per annum, (on which if not specially exempted for reasons which it is unnecessary to specify, a postage of one-penny each might well be chargeable), the Post Office department is conferring a boon upon the colony, in the transmission of newspapers free of postage, to the amount of not less than £3,773 15s. 9d. per annum.

Your Committee would recommend that pamphlets and magazines, below a certain weight, should be transmitted by post at the rate of postage chargeable on single letters.

In the event of the establishment of a uniform two-penny rate, your Committee would also recommend that the privilege of franking should be abolished, and that each of the public departments of the colony should be chargeable with its own postage.

The revenue of the Post Office for the year 1842 was £20,028 19s. 10d. from which, however, a considerable defalcation may be anticipated for the year 1844, from the extraordinary and extreme depression of the times. The following may be assumed as the probable revenue for 1844, under a uniform two-penny rate:—

Probable Revenue of the Post Office Department for 1844:—

	£	s.	d.
430,675 inland letters at 2½d. (two-pence halfpenny) each	4,488	5	7½
Allowance for increase from establishment of two-penny rate	4,488	5	7½
202,179 ship letters at 3d. (three-pence) each	2,246	8	8
Allowance for over weight in double letters and parcels	700	0	0
91,902 city letters at 1d. (one penny) each	382	9	6
Allowance for increase, at least	382	9	6
101,832 franked letters, averaging two ounces or 8d. each, £3394 8s.; from which deduct one half, being chargeable upon the Revenue in another form	1,697	4	0
	14,385	3	11
Estimated Revenue of Port Phillip district	2,000	0	0
	£16,385	3	11

Contrasting the amount of defalcation, therefore, that may reasonably be anticipated from the continuance of the existing rates, with the speedy and progressive increase to be expected from the establishment of a uniform two-penny rate, and the various and incalculable social benefits, which the establishment of such a rate would confer on the entire population of this territory, by encouraging and facilitating epistolary communication throughout the colony, your Committee have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of a uniform rate at that amount, whenever the Council may think it practicable, as a measure affecting the public revenue. And as it is possible that there may be some fallacy—of which, however, your Committee are not aware—in the calculations, (for which indeed, the history and experience of the colony afford no satisfactory *data*), they would earnestly recommend that, in the event of the Council's feeling itself warranted in effecting the change proposed, it should follow the noble example of the House of Commons, in precisely similar circumstances, in guaranteeing from other sources of general revenue whatever amount may be necessary to make up any deficiency that might accrue in the first instance from a change of system of such vital importance to the colony.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.,
Chairman.

Legislative Council Chambers,
Sydney, 27th October, 1843.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MONETARY CONFUSION.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed "to consider the means of staying the further evil consequences to be apprehended from the Monetary Confusion, adverted to in the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the present Session of the Council," have the honour to report, that they have examined a great number of witnesses, whose evidence they beg to submit to your honourable Council.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the present distressed state of the colony is to be attributed to a combination of most of the causes assigned for it by the different witnesses; but several of these causes having been referred to other considerations, your Committee have not thought it necessary to advert to any but the monetary measures of relief in the power of the Colonial Legislature to adopt. However brought about, it would appear by the evidence that the evils of the present crisis have been much aggravated by the necessity which the different Banks of the Colony have been under, for the last two years, of materially lessening their discounts on new transactions, and of thereby diminishing the amount of their notes in circulation, and the other accommodation afforded by them to the public, which, joined to the general loss of private credit, and consequent annihilation of the "*orders*," of individuals, which used to form so prominent a feature in the circulating medium of country districts, has gone far to strip many parts of the colony of all currency. An unavoidable result, has been, to reduce the selling price of property to a mere nominal rate. This cannot be denied, even admitting the fact of a large actual diminution in the value of all property, occasioned by a general fall of profits. In all countries where such a state of things has occurred, great distress has been uniformly felt, but in a new colony remote from the focus of the commercial world, and where the majority of transactions are carried on upon credit, the consequences are necessarily more disastrous. An undue contraction of the circulating medium, and the absence of all confidence and credit, forces on, in New South Wales, the ruin of the most solvent.

Under such circumstances, your Committee do not hesitate to recommend the intervention of the credit of the colony, in favour of all those who are in a position to give adequate security, as they find, that in periods of monetary depression in the mother country, such a course has been adopted with advantage. Your Committee, however, do not think it would be advisable for the colony to lend its credit, on the mere security of chattel property, or the bonds of individuals, as appears, by the Acts cited in the margin, [33rd George III., cap. 29. 33rd George III., cap. 51. 55th George III., cap. 127,] to have been done by the British Government;—land valued at a low rate (say one-third of the minimum price required by Government in similar localities) would, your Committee consider, form a safe security for advances on a portion of that value. If the interest, required from those who are to have the immediate benefit of such advances, were made higher than the market rate, in order to create a fund for the gradual redemption of the security, we should be adopting a plan which has been in operation in Prussia for many years, with signal advantage to that country. For information respecting the details of that plan, your Committee beg to refer to the evidence of Mr. Holt, whose intelligence and opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subject, render his statements of the greatest value. To illustrate the mode in which your Committee consider that the credit of the colony may be advantageously brought into action, it will only be necessary here, to mention the leading features of the Prussian system. A landed proprietor wishing to raise money upon his property, applies to a Land board, which values it, and agrees to lend him the credit of the state, for one-half of the valuation. The land owner mortgages his property to the Board, which then gives him a paper called a pfandbriefe, or pledge certificate, which contains the name of the mortgagor of his estate, the letter and number of the transaction in the books of the Board, and two official signatures. The interest to be received by the holder of the pfandbriefe, is made payable in half-yearly dividends, on fly leaves called coupons, calculated for two years in advance, which are guaranteed by the Board. These coupons are cut off and presented at the Treasury, where they are paid, as they become due, or they may be cut off beforehand, and circulated till they become due.

The pfandbriefe is renewed at the end of the two years, unless, the Board has given notice of its intention to redeem it; an operation which is thus effected:—The mortgagor, at the initiation of the transaction, has agreed to pay to the Board a larger interest than is guaranteed by the Board to the holder; the difference goes to form a fund for the redemption of the security; so that at the end of a number of years proportionate to that difference, the property is again unencumbered. The mortgagor may, on application to that effect, obtain several pfandbriefe of small denominations, instead of one, equal to the whole of his mortgage. Any portion may, on notice, be called in by the Board, and paid off as the accumulating differential interest allows. As the paying off proceeds, the amount that used to go to pay interest is added to the redemption fund, so that the operation is the reverse of that by which money accumulates at compound interest. The perfection of the security occasions the pfandbriefe to be at a premium, and to be looked upon, in Prussia, with as favourable an eye as Exchequer bills in England. The manifest advantage which the pledge certificates have over every other species of circulating paper is, that each and every of them, is issued only on the mortgage of a specific real security, and can be issued in no other manner. These pfandbriefe, however, from bearing interest, have only the same limited circulation that Exchequer bills have in England, and like them, are looked upon in the light of investments. Your Committee have no doubt, that if this plan were adopted by the Colonial Government, and arrangements were made for paying the interest of the certificates in London, they would speedily be an available security in that market.

There is another part of the Prussian monetary system, to which it is now necessary to advert. The Government issues dollar, and other notes, the number of which is limited by law; these notes are a legal tender all over the Kingdom, but convertible into coin, on demand at the Treasury. A proportion of all payments made to the Government, is required to consist of these notes, and the rest of silver coin. The Government abides strictly by the law it has made for itself, and the consequence appears to be, not only that these notes are in high credit, but, that they occasionally bear a small premium. It is however manifest, that there is here, the same liability to abuse, by an over-issue of paper, and a refusal to pay coin in a time of pressure, as has been witnessed in every other instance, where the power has existed, of issuing a paper currency, founded upon nothing but the good faith of the issuer. Of this scheme, your Committee consider that the good, without the evil, may be introduced into this colony. Instead of the notes being issued at the will of the Government, it might be allowed to each mortgagor to claim from the Land Board, a portion of such notes, in lieu of pledge certificates, which notes should be a legal tender all over the colony, and should, of necessity, form half of every sum paid to the Government, except for the purchase of land, and be convertible into coin at the Treasury, on demand. Half of the Revenue being paid in coin, and half, in Colonial Land-board notes, it is clear that the Government would always be prepared to meet its engagements, provided a proper limit were placed, on the amount to be allowed to the land-pledgers. We are not without means of forming an estimate, of what that amount should be. It appears by the Bank returns, (see Appendix) that the general average of the notes in circulation, of all the Banks, in June, 1841, was £223,608, but on the 31st December, 1842, the circulation of Bank notes, had fallen to £181,652, and all other circulating medium, with the exception of silver, may be said then to have disappeared. On the 30th September last, the amount of Bank notes in circulation, was only £155,626. Within the last twelve months, two of the colonial Banks have discontinued business, and various public Companies, which used to discount with their capital, have been dissolved, or have ceased to discount. These facts, in a great degree, account for the pressure felt by the settlers, as far as the contraction of the circulating medium is concerned, and also show, to some extent, how far an issue of paper, such as has been described, might be safely carried, viz., to the extent of £155,626, at the least. But as the estimated revenue for 1844, is £400,000, your Committee are of opinion, that Land-board notes to the extent of £200,000, might, under the provision above suggested, be issued with perfect safety. Supposing, therefore, such a Land Board to be constituted, and that mortgages were proffered it, to the extent of £400,000; half that sum might be issued in the shape of pledge certificates, on which the Board would pay the holder, say six per cent., the present rate of discount of some banks, and half in the shape of Promissory notes of the Board, payable to bearer on demand, and bearing no interest to the holder. On the other hand, supposing the Land Board to charge eight per cent., on the whole credit of £400,000, it would be receiving £32,000, which would leave a profit of £20,000, on an operation to that extent. Of this, £8000 would be made up of the two per cent. paid by the mortgagors over and above the current rate of interest, and this might be appropriated to the gradual redemption of the security. The remaining £12,000 would pay all proper expenses, and leave a profit to the colony more than sufficient to compensate it for any risk it might run. Your Committee here speak of risk in the sense in which it would be used by an individual wishing to realize his security at a given time, and perhaps unable so to do, from the fluctuations to which all limited markets are subject. But your Committee submit that the colony would, in all probability be a great ultimate gainer by any lands which might be pledged to it, at the values suggested, becoming forfeited. Your Committee however consider, that if the lands taken as security be estimated at a sufficiently low rate, there would be no probability of the interest ever failing to be paid; and it appears by the evidence, that no instance of the kind is known to occur in Prussia.

Your Committee conceive, that the principle of requiring a specific security of ample value, to be given by individuals to the State, before any note payable on demand is issued, joined to a charge of interest, somewhat high, compared with the market rate, might possibly be relied upon, as a means of furnishing a cheap, stable, and safe circulating medium, free from many of the evils which have hitherto attended all issues of paper, in all countries; and that possibly a monetary system, founded thereon, might be permanently established in connexion with a Colonial State Bank; but your Committee, looking to the urgent wants of the colony, have thought the more advisable course was, to confine their attention to some practical measure, which would not involve the necessity of erecting a State Bank; a step of vast importance, and only to be taken, after the most extended enquiry and mature deliberation.

Your Committee recommend the above described combination of the two parts of the Prussian system, not as a *panacea* for all the distress of the colony; but as affording a means, by which the credit of the community may be safely interposed, as well as to stay the further progress of the ruin which threatens so many, the richest, as well as the poorest—the most cautious and prudent, as well as the most rash and speculative—as partially to place the currency of New South Wales, on a more stable foundation.

RICHARD WINDEYER,
Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 28thOctober, 1843.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Civil Side.

THURSDAY.

Before their Honors the three Judges in Banco.

NEW MAGISTRATE.

Alexander Campbell, Esq. was sworn in as a Magistrate of the City, according to the usual forms.

IRVING AND OTHERS, TRUSTEES OF THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. C. GORDON v. J. S. ROBERTS.

His Honor the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court in this case as follows:—

This was an action of assumpsit for money had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use. Plea that the defendant did not promise in manner and form. At the trial before His Honor Mr. Justice Burton, and a special jury, on the 27th May last, the plaintiff was nonsuited. On moving last term to set aside the nonsuit, and to obtain a new trial, the material facts appeared to be these:—

The action was brought to recover from the defendant the amount of money paid to him by the insolvent as the price of certain shares in the *Sydney Auction Company*, but which had never been transferred according to agreement. By the Auction Company's deed of settlement, dated 1st January, 1840, it was amongst other things provided that no member of the Company should hold more than fifty shares, except they came to him by descent or by marriage; and it was further provided by another clause, that no shares subscribed for by original shareholders should be sold or transferred within a year from the date of the deed, provided that the Directors of the Company might purchase shares belonging to persons becoming insolvent within that time, and it was declared that all shares purchased beyond the number of fifty were to fall into the Company's general stock. The insolvent was an original subscriber for fifty shares, and signed the deed of settlement on the 13th February, 1840, with full knowledge of its contents, and held such shares at the time of the transaction in question. In June, 1840, the defendant bought some shares, of which one Brown was the original holder, and entered into a treaty with the insolvent to become the purchaser. On the 29th of June, 1840, within the year from the date of the Company's deed, the insolvent purchased of the defendant, and ultimately paid for, fifty-five shares which had belonged to original shareholders; the transaction was evidenced by receipt for the shares in question, endorsed by the defendant, undertaking "*to transfer them when practicable by the Auction Company's deed.*" After the purchase of the shares the insolvent paid a call of £3 on them, upon a representation by the defendant, that if the original holders were called upon to pay, the latter would sue him for the amount; and he accordingly paid £165. The insolvent, in his examination, admitted that at the time he paid his money for the shares, he knew that they could not be transferred to him before the expiration of a twelve month. It was proved that no transfer of any original share had been allowed by the Company, or made since the latter end of November or beginning of December, 1840. Before the expiration of the year, commencing 1st January, 1840, the Company was dissolved, or ceased to carry on business, and only now existed for the purpose of winding up its affairs. It therefore never became *practicable by the Auction Company's Deed* to transfer the shares in question to the insolvent, and now his Trustees sought to recover back the purchase money as for an *entire* failure of consideration. The learned Judge ruled that the action was not maintainable; first, because the insolvent had purchased shares which at the time were not transferable and might never become so; and secondly, that even as between two innocent parties he should decide that the holder of the shares must be the loser, but *à multo fortiori*, the insolvent must be the loser: for he, being himself an original member of the Company must be taken to have full knowledge of the fact that the shares could not be transferred within a year, and consequently could have no *locus standi in curia*. His Honor was also of opinion that if this form of action be resorted to instead of a special count on the contract, still the same facts must be proved as would entitle the plaintiff to recover on a special count, if so stated, which he had not done. He therefore directed a nonsuit.

In support of the motion for setting aside the nonsuit and granting a new trial, it was contended, first, that the evidence in the case ought not to have been withdrawn from the consideration of the Jury; and secondly, that the action was maintainable on the ground that there had been a total failure of the consideration for which the insolvent had paid his money, and that his knowledge of the contents of the deed of settlement had nothing to do with the matter.

Sir James Dowling: We have considered this case, and think the nonsuit right. There is no disputing the general principle, that where the consideration for a contract entirely fails, the money paid under it may be recovered back, and the suffering party need not declare specially; but in this case we must not lose sight of the nature of the contract, and who the parties were at the time it was entered into.—First as to the parties, the insolvent being himself a shareholder in the Auction Company, and knowing of the prohibitions contained in the deed of settlement signed by him against holding more than fifty shares, and against transferring shares within twelve months, enters into a contract *within twelve months* to buy shares—Of whom? Not of another member or shareholder of the Company, who might be said to be in *pari delicto* with him, but with the defendant, who for the purpose must be considered a stranger, who has no control over the actings or conduct of the Company. So much for the parties. Secondly, what is the contract? That the shares shall be transferred *when practicable*—not that it *shall be practicable*. There is no covenant or guarantee for absolute title. All that the defendant says is, "I am willing to transfer when practicable by the deed of the Company's settlement." It has become impracticable without any fault of his, and consequently there is no failure of consideration. He has fulfilled his contract so far as in him lay. The utmost that can be said is, that the insolvent buys with his eyes open a contingency, and takes the chance of its being practicable—he becomes his own insurer—he knows that the contract is void by the deed of settlement at the time he enter into it, and speculates under-handedly to become the possessor of a larger share in the venture than he can lawfully hold. It is impossible to lay out of consideration the relation which the insolvent himself bore to the Company, he cannot be said to be an innocent purchaser of the shares without notice of the impracticability of transferring them upon a contingency which may happen, and over which the defendant has no control. He pays his money with full knowledge of the risk he is running. There is no deception or fraud practised upon him. But has there been an entire failure of consideration? There was some evidence that at the time of this transaction these shares were saleable, and other persons might have bought them upon the same risk which the insolvent himself had incurred. We must look upon this as a mere speculation—a supposed profitable concern, with one who is no party to it—no holder of original shares. In another point of view however does it lie in the insolvent's mouth to charge the defendant with a breach of contract? He only contracts to transfer when practicable by the deed of settlement. The Company stops business within the twelve months. The insolvent is one of the Company, and must be legally answerable for the acts of his copartners; he is responsible for the acts of the Company, and he must be looked upon as having prevented the defendant from performing his contract, by rendering it impracticable for him to transfer. Can he now, therefore, take advantage of his own wrong? When practicable is the condition of the defendant's contract. In the eye of the law, the insolvent defeats that condition by dissolving the Company; he, the defendant, never guaranteed *to be in a condition to assign and transfer*, he must regard the money paid by the plaintiff as paid to his own use, and as there is no priority between the defendant and the Company, we think the action not maintainable.

The rule was therefore refused.

BLANCH v. AYRANE.

Mr. Broadhurst moved the Court to have the pleas filed by the defendant in this case, set aside, or treated as a nullity, on the ground that such pleas were contrary to the Rules of Court, under which Rules it was not competent for the defendant to throw several separate and distinct issues upon one allegation in a declaration, unless upon a special permission of one of the Judges to that effect.

Mr. Michie opposed the application, and contended that although there were several distinct pleas, still the whole of such pleas must be taken conjointly as an answer to the allegations contained in the declaration.

After some further argument, the Court decided that the application must be granted, with costs; but that leave should be given to the defendant, in the trial of the case, to select the plea upon which he should try the issue.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Darvall moved that letters of administration of the estate of J. R. Batten, deceased, might be granted to Walter Beames, a creditor of the said J. R. Batten, and produced the usual certificates and affidavits in support of this application.

Motion granted.

MOSS v. POOL.

The defendant in this case having sued *in forma pauperis*, a motion was made to dispauperise him, by Mr. Windeyer, and was fixed for argument this *morning*; but Mr. Michie appeared on the other side, and requested an extension of time, on the ground, that owing to the extreme length of the affidavits filed by the other side, the solicitor for the defendant (Mr. Dillon) had not been able to procure copies of them in time to instruct counsel to oppose the motion. After some argument upon this point, the rule granted in the case was extended until Saturday next.

HUNTER v. MACLAREN.

In reply to a question by Mr. Darvall, it was stated by the Court, that judgment would be delivered in the above case on Saturday morning next.

DOE DEM WALKER AND ANOTHER v. ROE.

Mr. Broadhurst moved, that the *rule nisi*, obtained in this case on a former day, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the writ of possession issued herein, and all subsequent proceedings therein, should not be set aside on the ground of irregularity.

Mr. Windeyer opposed the motion; contending that the writ of possession had been properly issued upon the default of the defendant in possession to appear in due course. And after some further argument the application was refused.

ESTATE OF ROBERT COOPER, SENIOR.

Mr. Broadhurst applied to the Court to have an order issued by Mr. Justice Stephen, for releasing the above estate from sequestration mended, on the ground of its having been alleged to be insufficient to effect the necessary release of the estate from some error of form.

The application was granted; and after one or two motions of course had been heard and disposed of, the Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA.

The following are the Resolutions on Education submitted by Mr. James Byrnes, to the consideration of the Parramatta District Council. As they are of much importance to that large district in particular, and embracing a subject which is now exciting much attention to the public in general, they are published for the purpose of allowing the subject to be fairly considered. It is not the intention of Mr. Byrnes to press their adoption until full time has been allowed for the due discussion of so important a matter:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That it is the duty of this Council to make adequate provision for the moral and intellectual welfare of the rising generation of this town and district, by the establishment and support of such schools as shall be deemed commensurate with the wants of the inhabitants.

2. That such schools be conducted according to some fixed and well-defined system; while, at the same time, an arrangement be made that all children educated in them may be instructed in the principles of the respective denominations to which their parents or guardians belong.

3. That, in order to effect so desirable an end, competent masters be appointed to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the usual branches of an elementary education; for whom salaries not exceeding £100 per annum be voted by this Council.

4. That the business of the schools be opened and concluded with pr... er; and that, as a majority of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, a form of prayer be selected from the Liturgy of that Church, including the Collects for the morning and evening service, and the Lord's Prayer, and such other prayers as this Council shall consider suitable, and, moreover, that a portion of the Holy Scriptures, from the authorised version, shall be read daily in the school, either at the commencement or the conclusion of the ordinary business.

5. That no children shall be compelled to be present, either at prayers or the reading of the Holy Scriptures, whose parents or guardians shall object to such attendance; but that, on these occasions, their children shall be permitted to retire from the school.

6. That on one day in every week (on Saturday, if that day be deemed most convenient,), the pupils be instructed in the Catechisms of their respective Churches, by the ministers or persons commissioned by the ministers, of the different denominations to which the pupils belong.

7. That the masters of such schools shall make no charge whatever for teaching the usual branches of education during the hours appointed for tuition; but that if any parent or guardian shall request the master of such school to communicate instruction to his children, either before or after the school hours, he shall be permitted to form classes for instructing the same, and to receive such remuneration as may be agreed upon between himself and the parents and guardians.

8. That in the Town of Parramatta there are already elementary Schools, containing about —— children, receiving aid from the public funds, which schools might with infinite advantage to the Town and District be henceforth united in one establishment, by which arrangement a higher salary might be secured for the master or masters of such an Institution, and a considerable saving be effected in the expenditure of the public money.

9. That in 1834, His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, with the advice of the Legislative Council, erected a large and commodious building in this Town, denominated the King's School, at an expense of about £3000; that this Institution was originally intended to provide the means of education to all classes of society at a reasonable rate, viz:—£28 per annum for boarders, and £6 for day scholars; but owing to various causes (amongst which may be enumerated the raising of the terms to £50 for boarders, and £12 for day scholars) the King's School has entirely failed of effecting the object for which it was designed, having had little more than a mere nominal existance for the last eighteen months.

10. That the King's School being in every respect suitable for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolutions, this Council do most respectfully solicit His Excellency the Governor to place that building forthwith under their control and management, seeing that it might be made available by them for rendering important services to the public, viz.:—the establishment of a Day School, on general and comprehensive principles, for the Town and District of Parramatta.

The Parramatta Police Office was a busy scene on Monday and Tuesday last, enquiry having been made into certain alleged embezzlements connected with the Colonial Hospital. The charges were preferred by the District Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Hill.

John Hamilton and Dennis Hannen were committed for trial for embezzlement. This charge had reference to the non-delivery of the quantity of firewood charged and paid for.

Dennis Hannen was committed on a second charge, for embezzling sugar, which should have been put into the gruel supplied to the patients in the Hospital, but which it was alleged was withheld. The parties were admitted to bail.

WINDSOR DISTRICT COUNCIL.

On Tuesday, a special general meeting of the Windsor District Council was held at the late Colonial Hospital, for the purpose of appointing assessors, to take a valuation of all property in the district liable to be assessed; also, to take into consideration the appointment of such other officers as the charter points out; to fix their salaries, or other modes of remuneration, together with the time of commencing their respective duties; also, to take into consideration the device of a district seal, and any other business. The Warden, (William Cox, Esq.,) Thomas Tebbutt, and Charles Tompson, Esquires, Councillors, were the only members of the Council who attended.

Mr. Cox stated he was sorry there were so few Councillors present, but the fact was, that Mr. Fitzgerald was in the interior, and Mr. Arndell could not attend, having had the misfortune to injure his arm very seriously; and the other two gentleman having resigned, they had not the means of obtaining a greater attendance; however there were enough present to render them competent to proceed to the business for the disposal of which the meeting had been called.

He then read the minutes of the last meeting, remarking that it had been adjourned to the first Tuesday in December, but finding it necessary to hold a meeting previous to that time, he had, in accordance with the wording of the Charter, convened this meeting by publicly advertising in the *Gazette*. He then proceeded to explain the purpose for which it was called, as is stated above, after which he proposed that the first business they should arrange, would be to fix the salaries of the different officers required, so that any persons who were desirous of applying, might know what they were about. The salaries proposed, and which passed without discussion were: Surveyor, £150 per annum, including travelling expenses; Clerk, £100 per annum, without any other emoluments; Assessors, 10 shillings each per diem, including travelling expenses, and only to be paid for those days on which they may be actually at work; Treasurer, 2½ per cent. on the yearly receipts. The applications for the appointment of assessors were then submitted to the Council; the applicants were Messrs. John Odell, C. S. Whittaker, Laban White, and Hugh Swan.

Mr. White asked the opinion of the Council, as to whether it would be better to decide the appointment of assessors at once, or first read the applications of the candidates for the other situations.

Mr. Tompson considered the meeting was held for the appointment of assessors only.

Mr. Cox agreed that such was the case, but the assessors being the only officers who were to be appointed on this occasion, but on reference to the advertisement he (Mr. Tompson) would find, that it was also held for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of such other officers as the charter pointed out.

Mr. Tompson asked